The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

To-day's paper consists of 26 pages in three sections

No. 1601 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 西曆一千九百十六年十一月十二日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1916 明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

SEVENTY-SEVEN AIR FIGHTS IN ONE DAY IN SOMME SECTOR

Ten German Machines Are Brought Down; Communications Bombed

BRAVE BAVARIANS

Refuse Surrender at Ablaincourt and Meet Death To Last Man

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 10.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported:

In the region of the Somme there were unimportant actions and artillery duels. In some small infantry engagements near Sailly-Saillisel and south of Pressoire we cleared out some positions and took some prisoners. The latter confirmed the enemy's severe losses at Saillisel.

There was a violent, reciprocal bombardment on the Douaumont-Vaux sector.

The communique this afternoon reported: There has been an intermittent cannonade and skirmishes.

77 air-fights occurred, in which three enemy aeroplanes were brought down and seven came down in their own lines. Our air-squadrons bombed the enemy's communications and cantonments, especially the railway-stations at Lens, Vouzieres and Courcelles-sur-Nied, the blast-furnaces at Thionville, the aerodrome at Dieuze and the air-sheds at Frescaty.

Ablaincourt's Great Fight

The French, when attacking Ablaincourt, on the 7th, easily carried two lines built in concrete, facing the Great Trench, but, in the center, the enemy had formidably organised two villages and defended them fiercely. They took shelter in deep cellars during our bombardment and then re-appeared, with a great number of machine-guns, when the waves of assault advanced.

A desperate struggle ensued. A cluster of ruined houses near the cross-roads changed hands three times, while possession of the church was stubbornly contested and the Bavarians within, who refused to surrender, were annihilated.

Ablaincourt was entirely captured after a struggle lasting for eleven and a half hours.

Amsterdam, November 10.—A German official communique issued today features the activity of German airmen in the region of the Somme during the day-time and on moonlight nights. It claims that the Germans have shot down seventeen aeroplanes.

It states that strong French attacks at Sailly were partly repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting and asserts that the Russian lines near Skrobova, on the eastern front, have been stormed and 3,429 prisoners captured.

Hammer British Front

London, November 10.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening:

There has been considerable hostile shelling of our front.

South of the Ancre we bombarded the area east of Regina Trench.

The enemy have falsely claimed that they repulsed our troops with huge, sanguinary losses on Sunday in a battle of the first-rank delivered with powerful forces. The facts are as stated in the British communique issued on Sunday. Our attacks were local and made with a few battalions to gain some advanced trenches at three points in order to improve our front-line. Most of these trenches were taken. Our casualties were proportionate to the small force employed.

General Haig reported this morning: There has been artillery activity on both banks of the Ancre, the enemy using gas-shells. We silenced some trench-mortars north-east of Festubert.

Alleged Absconder Is Caught at Vladivostok

Consul General Sammons has received a telegram from the American Consul at Vladivostok stating that Lange, the clerk who was reported some days ago to have absconded with 40,000 Roubles from the American Consulate at Vladivostok, has been arrested at that place.

Wu Ting-fang's Nomination As Foreign Affairs Minister Confirmed By The Senate

Only Eight Opponents; Chen Yi Impeached on Charges Of Embezzlement and Extortion; Shensi's Trouble

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 11.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Dr. Wu Ting-fang as Minister of Foreign Affairs by 179 votes to 8.

The Judicial Conference opened in Peking, yesterday afternoon, Hsu Chien, the Vice-Minister of Justice, presiding. The Mnister of Justice, Chang Yao-tseng, in his opening speech, said that the aim of the conference was to improve judicial administration and not to discuss legal theories. "The conference in the first year of the Republic," he said, "resulted in many theoretical resolutions which were of no practical value. We must find practical solutions of judicial problems and try to elevate the nation by our sense of responsibility."

A Szechuen member has brought up in Parliament a strong impeachment against Chen Yi, formerly Tuchun of Szechuen, for alleged embezzlement of public funds at the time of his giving up office and also for alleged extortion of funds and supplies from various districts, when en route to Hupeh. It is demanded that Chen Yi be handed over to the Judicial Court and compelled to indemnify the sufferers.

The Shensi members of Parliament have despatched a circular telegram to the various Provincial Assemblies, informing them of the alleged interference by the Tuchun of Shensi with the Provincial Assembly there, which he compelled to close and requesting the Provincial Assemblies to support their protest in connection with the incident. A telegram from the Tuchun of Shensi says that the situation is quiet and that the Assembly has re-opened.

Admiral Tsao Chia-hsiang, Vice-Minister of the Navy, has again gone to Shanghai, in connection with the Hsinyu case, which is apparently not finally settled.

Pay For Tsai Ao's Funeral

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, November 11.—By Mandate of the President, 20,000 Dollars will be contributed by the Government towards the expenses of the late General Tsai Ao's funeral. The Chinese Minister to Tokio is instructed to send special delegates to the funeral. The Cabinet will discuss the posthumous honors to be given to the deceased.

Lu Chung-yu, former Chinese Minister to Tokio, will meet Baron Motono, Japanese Minister to Petrograd, in Mukden, on the 15th inst.

It is reported that Hsu Shih-chang has asked Li Ching-hsi and Hsiung Hsi-ling to assist him in settling the crisis in the Cabinet. The crisis will probably be solved by transferring Hsu Shu-cheng, Secretary of the Cabinet.

Chinese Press Reports

The Sin Wan-pao: The Russian government has declined to issue passports to Chinese travelling from China to Mongolia and Sinkiang via the Siberia Railway. This is due to the Chinese opposing the engagement of Chinese laborers to Russia.

Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Minister of Communications, has sent in his letter of resignation.

The Shun Pao: The British Minister paid a private visit to the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs on Thursday. The conversation lasted three hours.

General Feng Kuo-chang has wired to the government accepting appointment as Director-General of Pukow development works.

Roadway to Woosung Forts Is Now Assured

Conservancy Board and Works Office Agree Upon $60,000 For Construction

A boulevard between Shanghai and the Woosung Forts is a much-talked of project which is to become a reality according to an announcement made yesterday. It is understood that an agreement has been entered into between the Whangpoo Conservancy Board and the Works Office of Shanghai for the construction of a drive from Ichotang via Chouchiatsui to Woosung along the Whangpoo. The cost is to be $60,000. The sum of $40,000 loaned by the Works Office to be paid back in forty yearly instalments. The remaining $20,000 will be spent by the Conservancy Board for reclaiming the river front. This expense will be borne solely by the Conservancy Board.

Such a roadway has been talked of for years. This would mean the one motor and vehicle drive of any distance out of Shanghai and should be a popular thoroughfare at all seasons of the year.

BRITISH FIRM GETS ALGERIA CONCESSION

Minister of Works Defends Transaction On Grounds Of Alliance wi h France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 9.—An interpellation in the Chamber today revealed that a petroleum concession in Algeria has been granted to a British firm.

The Minister of Works defended this transaction, laying emphasis on the close friendship existing between France and Great Britain.

TO HONOR TSAI AO

Hunan and Szechuen provincials here have held a meeting to plan a memorial service in honor of General Tsai Ao. A telegram of condolence has been sent to Mrs. Tsai.

Hirsova is Re-occupied By Rumanian Troops

Fight in Progress for Famous Bridge over Danube Near Czernavoda

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, November 9.—An official communique reports:

In the direction of Mount Muncelul, north of Goicasa, in the valley of the Trotus, an enemy attack was repulsed. Fighting is proceeding at Tablabutzi, Bratocea, Predelus and in the Prahova Valley. An attack made by the enemy in the region of Dragoslavele was repulsed.

The enemy's artillery was very active all along the Danube.

The Rumanians re-occupied the town of Hirsova, in the Dobrudja, assisted by our Danube flotilla. The enemy set fire to the town before evacuating it.

Petrograd, November 10.—A Russian communique announces that Rumanian cavalry and infantry are fighting two miles west of Czernavoda for the famous bridge across the Danube.

Charcoal Cheapened By British Invention

Gives Government Chance To Utilise Great Deposits For Comfort in Trenches

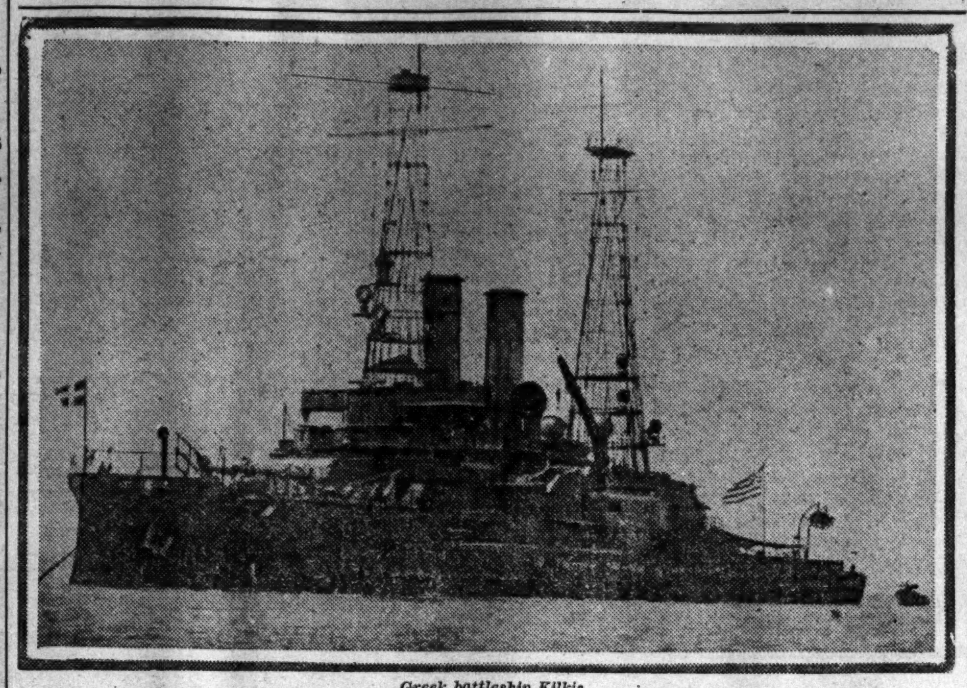
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 10.—The Daily Chronicle states that as the result of a new invention the Ministry of Munitions is considering the utilisation of great deposits to manufacture charcoal for the trenches at a cost of 30/- a ton, as compared with the present cost of £10 per ton for charcoal made from wood.

FREIGHT CAR AFIRE

No. 56 freight carriage of the Shanghai-Hangchow train was on fire Thursday when it arrived at Changan station. A large quantity of paper goods was burned and the carriage badly damaged.

Greek Warship, Former U. S. Battleship, in Rebel Hands



Greek battleship Kilkis

It is reported from Athens that the Greek battleship Kilkis, formerly the U.S. battleship Idaho, which was sold to Greece in 1914, has deserted to the revolutionists. The report has been denied by the Greek Minister of Marine, but is given credence in Athens. The Greek warship Hydra, which was seized by revolutionists, is now at Salmis Bay, where the Allied warships are stationed.

RIOTING ACCOMPANIES BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS

Thirty Germans, Many Natives Killed or Wounded; Brussels Is Now Isolated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 10.—Messages from Maastricht state that it is persistently rumored that there have been scenes of bloodshed in Brussels. The Germans decided to enrol thousands of able-bodied persons for enforced labor.

When the first group assembled at the railway-station, an insignificant incident led to a veritable revolt. In the ensuing melee, thirty Germans were killed or seriously wounded, while numerous Belgians were killed or injured.

At present, nobody is allowed to leave or enter Brussels.

CANTON PEACE MOVES

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, November 10.—General Chen Chung-ming has expressed his willingness to restrain his former revolutionaries from coming to Canton for the present and has thus avoided a feared overcrowding of armed soldiers here. General Lung Chi-kwang has been assured that no harm will be done to his troops if they are leaving Canton shortly.

SILVER MARKET STRONG

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 9.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states: The market has developed considerable strength, chiefly in consequence of firm exchanges from China, where the export season is in full swing. The effect of purchases by China has been very marked, prices rising somewhat sensationally. The Indian bazzars also competed for supplies, while the coinage demand continues active.

ROLAND, FRENCH WRITER, WINS 1915 NOBEL PRIZE

This Year's Award for Literature Goes to Swedish Poet, Heidenstam

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, November 9.—The Nobel Prize for Literature, 1915, has been awarded to the French novelist, M. Romain Roland, and that for 1916 to the Swedish poet Heidenstam.

Greeks Make Protest Over Entente Using Their Light Flotilla

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, November 10.—The Government has protested to the Entente against their use of the Greek light flotilla.

Germans' Casualties Officially Admitted To Total 3,755,693

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 10.—The German casualties officially reported during October total 199,675, of whom 32,544 were killed, making the total German casualties since the beginning of the war 3,755,693, of whom 855,817 have been killed.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSED TO INDIAN WAR LOAN

Chamberlain Says Country Has Done Its Share; Cannot Remove More Troops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—In the House of Commons, today, in reply to a series of questions asked by Mr. J. C. Wedgwood, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, stated that the question of an Indian war loan has been carefully considered in India and at home. He did not see his way to advise such an issue.

The money available in India for Government loans was limited and the war has stopped Indian borrowings in London. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and he agreed that the most effective help India could give was to avoid recourse to the London market.

India has paid off £7,500,000 of her floating debt in London this year and has bought more than £7,000,000 of Imperial securities. There was reason to believe that there have been considerable private subscriptions from India to issues in Great Britain. He doubted whether more money would be obtained from India by means of a war loan.

Mr. Chamberlain said that, if Indian volunteers were removed from their provinces, other troops would have to perform their duties. He was not disposed at present to give a return showing the numbers of the volunteers employed.

He stated that the Raj is already giving all the assistance in its power in the provision of military supplies of all kinds. He recalled that, at the beginning of the war, India gave large supplies which Great Britain could not provide and which were urgently needed.

He believed that a detailed statement of India's assistance would be supplied to the Mesopotamia Commission.

Colonel Yate suggested that the Military Service Act should be applied to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians in India.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the Act does not apply to any of His Majesty's subjects outside Great Britain and he could see no reason for making an exception in the case of residents in India.

ITALY STRAIGHTENS LINE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, November 10.—An official communique reports: We advanced and straightened out our line on the northern sector of Carso Plateau, taking thirty prisoners.

INQUIRY ABOUT MARINA PROMISED BY GERMANY

Tells U. S. Investigation Will Be Opened When Submarines Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, November 10.—The German Government has informed America that the sinking of the Donaldson Line s.s. Marina on October 28 will be investigated when the submarines then operating have reported.

London, November 10.—The Pacific S. N. Company's s.s. Bogota (4,603 tons) is believed to have been sunk.

French Loan Gathers 11,300,000,000 Francs

Fr.5,500,000,000 Paid in Cash; Three Million Subscribers; Mostly Small Sums

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 9.—The Minister of Finance, M. Ribot, issued today a statement of the results of the second French 5 per cent loan.

The amount of subscriptions reaches about 11,300,000,000 Francs, face value; that is, making allowance for the discount granted to subscribers, the net proceeds total 9,800,000,000 Francs.

Cash payments amount to about 5,500,000,000 Francs. The greater part of the balance consists of National Defense Bonds and obligations. The number of subscribers is three million.

These highly satisfactory results enable the State to repay the Banque de France two thousand million Francs as reimbursement of part of the loans granted by the Bank and also to withdraw from circulation 882,000,000 Francs of bank-notes.

"French thrift", M. Ribot said, "has answered our sure call by a new and striking testimony of its confidence in our national credit."

M. Ribot said that the subscriptions to the loan were mostly small ones. Four-fifths have been paid in full and nearly 55 per cent in cash, as compared with 47 per cent with the last loan.

Altogether £2,880,000,000 has been voted since the outbreak of the war.

RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 10.—The Admiralty announces that a squadron of naval aeroplanes carried out an attack early this morning on the harbors and submarine shelters at Zeebrugge. A great weight of bombs was dropped, with satisfactory results.

PRAISES RUMANIANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 10.—In the Cologne Gazette, General von Arz pays a tribute to the Rumanian resistance and audacity. He gives as an instance a bold enveloping march made by the Rumanians as the result of which they attacked an advancing column in the rear, simultaneously attempting to cut off its reserves.

GERMAN VOTE IN WESTERN STATES EVENLY DIVIDED

Both Milwaukee and St. Louis Were Carried By President

5 NEW DRY STATES

Prohibitionists Make Decided Gains at National Election

WEST FOR WILSON

Distrust of Eastern Financial Interests Clearly Shown

Reuter's Service

London, November 10 (5.55 a.m.).—The New York correspondent of the Daily News estimates the final result as: Wilson 269 Electoral votes and Hughes 262, but the result may easily be reversed.

The German vote was evenly divided. Hughes lost the cities of Milwaukee and St. Louis, where the German element is very strong, but secured thousands of German votes in New York. The liquor prohibitionists have done well, securing five new "dry" States.

The New York correspondent of The Times says that the Republicans are dazed with the turn of events, in view of the Republican majorities in the East. The fact is that the turn-over of the West in favor of Wilson was sensational. This was not due to the women's or Labor vote, but to the "peace and prosperity" cry of the Democrats and the distrust of the financial interests.

The betting on Wall Street is now 10 to 8 in favor of Wilson.

London, November 10 (6.15 a.m.).—A telegram from New York states that Wilson has been elected, carrying California.

London Calls It 'Riddle'

London, November 10 (4.55 a.m.)—"The American Riddle" is the name applied to the presidential election by the English newspapers, which admit that they, like the rest of the world, were stampeded on Wednesday morning by the admission of the leading New York Democratic organ that Hughes had been elected.

The subsequent recovery of the Democratic vote is described as one of the queerest things in the history of American politics and an official declaration of the solution of the riddle is now patiently awaited.

Despatches from New York forty-eight hours after the closing of the polls show that the result is still doubtful, no two authorities agreeing. They describe the long delay as telling on the temper of the Americans and say that the situation can only be compared to that of 1876, when the country was on the verge of civil war and a clash was averted by the submission of the dispute to an Extra-Constitutional Election Commission. (In 1876 the Democratic candidate, S. J. Tilden, received 250,935 more popular votes that the Republican, R. D. Hayes, yet the latter was elected by the Electoral College by one vote). The fact that the election was then stolen explains the warning issued by the Chairman of the Republican Party today that the Democrats must not steal the Presidency.

The Chairman of the Democratic Party has retorted by declaring that Pesident Wilson has been elected and the Republican cry of fraud was an imposture.

Mobilise the Lawyers

Both sides are now mobilising their lawyers in the doubtful States to protect their interests, watch the count and prevent fraud. The ballot-boxees in California are guarded by armed marshals.

The opinion is generally expressed that disputes may arise and contests begin that will keep the issue in doubt for some time. For instance, it has been discovered that owing to a faulty voting machine 2,000 votes were wrongly cast for Hughes in California, where Wilson now claims the lead.

The opinion is growing that Wilson has been elected.

FAREWELL RECEPTION TO SPANISH CONSUL

Senor Carlos de Sostoa and Wife Are Going to Mexico; Many Beautiful Presents

Leading members of the Spanish community, Chinese officials, and prominent residents of other nationalities, to the number of about a hundred ladies and gentlemen, were entertained yesterday afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Vizenzinovitch at their beautiful new home, No. 1 Kiangwan Road.

The building and rooms were artistically decorated with tiny electric lamps, and the Spanish flag flew on the flagstaff. A Filipino string band discoursed music while the guests were lavishly treated with refreshments. The occasion was the presentation of souvenirs to Senor Carlos de Sostoa, the Spanish Consul, and Madame Sostoa, who are shortly leaving Shanghai. Advantage was also taken of the opportunity to meet the new Spanish Consul, Senor Palencia and Madame Palencia.

A large and handsomely designed silver rose bowl, subscribed for by the Spanish colony in token of their high esteem for the Consul, was presented by Madame Palencia. Among the subscribers are H. E. Senor don Luis Pastor, Spanish Ambassador to Peking, Senor and Senora Plencia, A. Ramos, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stephen, Mr. S. K. Chen, Chief Secretary to the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, Mr. C. Y. Wong, Chief Secretary to the City Magistrate, and many other prominent residents of Shanghai, whose names are engraved on the bowl. An amount of $100 which was oversubscribed for this purpose was, at the request of Senor Sostoa, handed over to Senor Palencia, for the Spanish Poor Fund.

A beautiful silver shield, mounted on black ebony frame, and presented by H. E. Yang Tcheng, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, as a souvenir of the cordial relations and goodwill existing between him and Senor Sostoa, was handed over to the Consul by Mrs. Vizenzinovitch.

Mrs. A. G. Stephen presented, with a few appropriate words in Spanish, a second shield, representing the good wishes of General Yang Shan-teh, Military Governor of Shanghai, and Sungkiang, Lieut.-Gen. Hsu Koh-liang, Superintendent of Police, Mr. Sung Pao-chang, City Magistrate, Mr. Chu Pao-san, President, Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Kwan Chun, senior Mixed Court Magistrate, Messrs. Nieh Chung-hsi and Yu Ying-wong, assistant Mixed Court Magistrates, and Mr. Chu Li-chi, secretary, Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Senor Sostoa, in replying, thanked the friends who had so kindly assembled to meet him, and also those who had subscribed for the souvenirs. He spoke feelingly of the kindness which he had received at the hands of his many friends during the seven years of his residence in Shanghai, and was sorry to be called away. He hoped to communicate with them, and would be delighted to hear from them at his new post.

The national anthem was then played, and three cheers given for Senor and Madame Sostoa. A photograph was taken later.

Consul Sostoa and Madame Sostoa, during their stay in Shanghai, have made many friends among the foreign and Chinese residents. In his official as well as private capacities the consul has endeared himself to those who have known him, and one and all regret his coming departure. His services have been much appreciated by his Government and he has been deservedly promoted to a post at Tampico, Mexico, for which port he leaves on November 20, by the s.s. Legaspi, via Manila and Madrid.

News Brevities

The compradore of Messrs. Boyes, Bassett and Co. has just received a consignment of beautiful, juicy, green, hard, Newton Pippin dessert apples.

* * *

The local agents for the Maxwell Car, the Eastern Garage, advertise the fact that the second place in the 250-mile Astor Cup Race, run at New York on September 30, was secured by a Maxwell. The average pace was 103.9 miles per hour.

* * *

A 5-seater Ford is now within the reach of everyone, for Messrs. Markt and Co., Ltd., the local agents, announce that the price has been reduced to Tls. 1,050. A full page announcement thereabout will be found in the automobile section.

* * *

An attempted armed robbery in the Sinza district, shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning, failed when the residents in No. 223 Burkill Road raised an alarm in the neighborhood upon the arrival of the robbers. Two of the bandits escaped and one was captured after a chase by one Chinese policeman and scores of residents of the district. The captured bandit is held for trial.

* * *

At five o'clock this afternoon in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Dr. Frank A. Keller the well-known Changsha missionary will give an illustrated lecture before the Sunday Service League on his work in the province of Hunan. Some years ago he inaugurated an evangelistic effort to reach the thousands of pilgims who annually visit the sacred Nan Yoh mountain in Hunan, and he will have something to say about this unique feature of his work. An invitation is offered to the general public.

* * *

It is reported from Peking that the Bank of China has placed a limit on converting notes and drawing deposits at $200 and at the same time about $4,800,000 has been received from the banks in the consortium out of the surplus of the Salt Gabelle between January and October, 1916. The Bank, thus, may be able to maintain itself for the present. The total issue of notes in Peking of the bank is $17,500,000 and the deposits in Peking over $7,000,000.

* * *

La Vogue is this week offering some of the latest creations of fashion, and the exhibition of lingerie, boudoir caps, morning wraps, petticoats, etc., will repay inspection.

* * *

A Tokio cable says that, with a view to effecting a proper understanding between the people of China and Japan and improving the friendly relations of the two Powers, it is proposed to establish the Sino-Japanese Association. The nature of this new Association will be that it will not be concerned with any political party, political faction or any one-sided body, but will take up an impartial and righteous attitude on the basis of the mutual interests of China and Japan.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 58.6 and the minimum 37.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 71.4 and 53.9.

THE SCAMPS

At the Victoria Theater last night a large and highly appreciative audience greeted the Scamps on their return visit to Shanghai.

Though it was evident that want of space hampered them, the Scamps' dancing was undoubtedly some of the best ever seen in Shanghai—and this is praise indeed. Their perfect concord, grace and lightness held the audience enthralled, and their chorus singing is also well above the average.

The very sight of Mr. Reeves Hansford was enough to upset people's gravity after his first song, and he had his listeners rocking helplessly with laughter most of the time he graced the stage.

An extremely clever burlesque of an operatic chorus ended the evening's entertainment. Most of the mannerisms to be seen in public singers were purposely exaggerated, one of the most amusing being the extreme nervousness of a tenor soloist.

Encores were insistently demanded and generously given the whole evening and the Scamps may congratulate themselves on having given their audience a very enjoyable entertainment.

The "Scamperings" tonight.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Nov. 14
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta...Nov. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Nov. 16
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle Nov. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa M. Nov. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamagawa M. Nov. 16
Per C.M. s.s. China .....Nov. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 27
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru Dec. 2
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 12
Per P. and O. s.s. Nyanza Nov. 13
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique Nov. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. Nov. 26

Mails to Arrive:—

The London mail of October 5 left Hongkong on Friday and is expected to arrive Shanghai tomorrow afternoon, per P. and O. s.s. Malta.

The French mail of October 15 is due at Hongkong on November 22, and here on November 25. Left Colombo on November 6, per M.M. s.s. Amazone.

The French mail of October 29 is due at Hongkong on December 1 and here about December 4. Left Port Said on November 5, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

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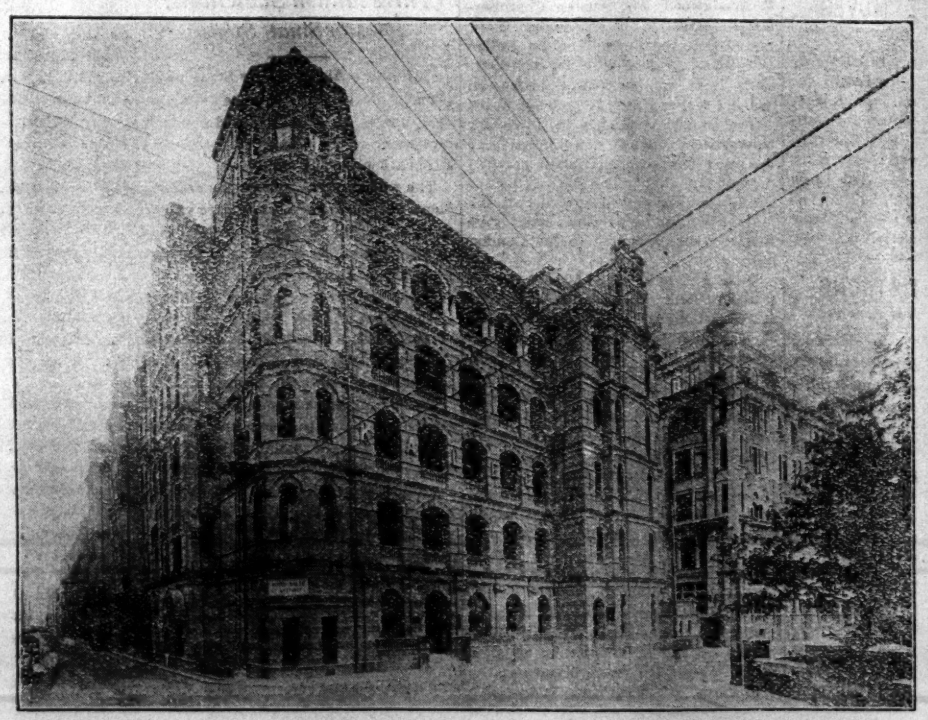

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39, Nanking Road.

JUDGE LOBINGIER BACK; VISIT TO PRESIDENT LI

Also Conferred with Cabinet Officials and Made Several Addresses

Judge Lobingier returned on Friday night from the northern circuit of the United States Court for China. While away he held sessions at Hankow, Tientsin and Nanking. Mrs. Lobingier accompanied him as far as Hankow where they were the guests of Consul General and Mrs. Cunningham. While in Peking en route to Tientsin the Judge was received in private audience by President Li Yuan-hung and conferred with the Ministers of Justice and Education.

Judge Lobingier also was a guest at the banquet given by the Minister of Communications to the American officials and members of the Siems and Carey party commemorating the closing of the new railway loan which was found to be much more extensive than had previously been reported in Shanghai, the amount aggregating not less than $130,000,000 and the mileage reaching at least 2,600.

While in Tientsin, Judge Lobingier visited Pei Yang University and addressed the students there and at Nanking he also spoke to the students of the University and delivered before the Nanking Association his descriptive and historical lecture entitled "An American at Westminster Abbey."

Nanking, the Judge reports, has probably the most unique foreign community of its size in China, being composed largely of University graduates, and their community meetings, the one during his visit being held at the American Consulate, are most enjoyable.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

The following are the minutes of regular session for 1916 held at the American Consulate General, Tientsin:

Monday, November 6, Court opened at 9 a.m., with the Presiding Judge in attendance. Otto Vongehr was appointed Deputy Clerk and Marshal.

George J. Thompson, Esq., having previously taken the oath, as a member of the bar, appeared and signed the Roll of Attorneys.

Bahlke v. Brown, Civil Cause No. 112, was called up by counsel, both parties being represented, and hearing fixed for November 7, at 9.30 a.m.

In re Estate of John DeWitt Janson, deceased, No. 514. The Administrator's report was presented and sworn to, Final Order deferred until expiration on January 15, 1917, of time to file claims.

In re Estate of Laura Brown, deceased, No. 530. Petition of Harry A. Lucker, for appointment of Special Administrator presented. Testimony of witnesses heard and cause taken under advisement.

In re Last Will and Testament of Lucy Lucker, deceased. Petition of Harry A. Lucker for Letters of Administration *cum testamento annexo* presented; notice served on parties interested. Proof heard in support of petition and cause taken under advisement.

Richard T. Evans, Esquire, having previously taken the oath as a member of the bar, appeared and signed the Attorneys' Roll

Bahlke v. Brown, Civil Cause No. 112, motion for Revivor and for leave to file Amended Petition argued and submitted, George J. Thompson, Esq., appearing for plaintiffs and Harry A. Lucker, Esq., for defendant.

Tuesday, November 7: George J. Thompson, Esq., Bahlke v. Brown, Civil Cause 112, order entered reviving the action and allowing plaintiffs to file an amended petition.

William Seward Weeks, Esq., was admitted to practice before the Court, took the oath and signed the Attorneys' Roll.

No. 530, In re estate of Laura Brown, deceased. Order entered appointing Harry A. Lucker, Esq., Special Administrator.

Wednesday, November 8, No. 530, In re Estate of Laura Brown, deceased. Harry A. Lucker, Esq., appeared and took and subscribed the oath as administrator.

Undertaking with surety filed and justification taken.

No further business appearing the Court adjourned *sine die*.

Charles S. Lobingier,
Judge.

Germans Cruisers, Guarded by U.S. Warships, Steam Through British Naval Patrol

The photograph shows the interned German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm being conveyed by U. S. naval vessels from Norfolk to Philadelphia. The Kronprinz Wilhelm and the other interned auxiliary cruiser Prince Eitel Friedrich have been in Norfolk since February, 1913. The space they occupied at the Navy Yard was needed for building new warships. They will remain in Philadelphia until the end of the war.

In the unusual naval procession north, the Wyoming took the lead with the New York, Texas and Oklahoma following. Then came the two German ships and behind them were the Minnesota, New Hampshire, Kansas and Vermont..

Nanking Road Fire

A fire of unknown origin early yesterday morning destroyed and serious damaged a group of buildings in the vicinity of 528 Nanking Road. On arrival the Central Companies found a stationer's shop on the Nanking Road in flames and the fire had already obtained a very strong grip of the houses on either side of the Hoong Sing Ka, an alleyway running between Nanking and Kiukiang Reads. With a northerly breeze the flames were sweeping with great rapidity down the alleyway, and they were at the same time working east and west along the Nanking Road shops. The fire was an extremely fierce one and was difficult to cope with. Attention was first paid to the shops in Nanking Road and it was not long before the fire was checked in this direction, but at the back it was some time before the outbreak could be surrounded, lines of hose having to be worked up over the roofs and from the Kiukiang Road end of the alleyway. At one time it looked as if the fire would attain serious proportions but fortunately as soon as the fire was surrounded the Brigade, with powerful engine streams, quickly gained the mastery. The smoke and heat in the alleyway was severe. No. P. 528 Nanking Road (a stationer's shop, insured for Tls. 8,000) was practically gutted whilst Nos. 527 (a clothing shop, insured for Tls. 4,500), 529 (a gate house used as a dwelling), 530-1 (a pork butcher) and 532 (a ham shop) were damaged in the roofs and backs of the 1st floors. Five houses of a poor class, mostly occupied by food vendors, Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 Toong Sing Ka were gutted, whilst Nos. 21 and 13-14 were very badly damaged and Nos. 11-12 and 22 were slightly damaged. Two or three apprentices are reported to be injured and it is rumored that two others are missing. The cause of the fire and the exact place it originated in are as yet unknown, but it is being closely investigated.

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Four million families all over the world supply their needs from us. Why not investigate our methods and our goods and let us save money for you, too?

Let us send you free a copy of our Big Catalogue which illustrates and quotes prices on over 100,000 articles to eat, wear and use in the home, farm, office and shop.

Wholesale Prices Direct to You

You will find our prices much lower than the usual retail prices. They are nearly always as low as the wholesale prices which your dealer pays. Our tremendous volume of business enables us to command the lowest possible prices from manufacturers. In addition, we have our own factories in many lines, so that we eliminate nearly all middlemen's profits. In most cases we secure freight rates as low, or lower, than local dealers pay. So no matter where you live, you can save money by dealing with us.

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Let us send you free a copy of our Grocery List published every sixty days. You will find many suggestions of good things to eat. You will be pleased by our low prices.

Our Service to Missionaries

We furnish supplies for hundreds of missionaries both at home and abroad. They, and their boards, find we give greater variety, better value, lower freight rates, prompt shipments and guaranty of safe delivery. We include with their orders packages and boxes sent in to us by friends and other merchants.

Low Freight Rates

Montgomery Ward & Co. is the only firm in the United States having a sufficient volume of trans-Pacific business to ship a full carload of 30,000 pounds every other day. This means that we alone can give you the low rate of 2.25 a hundred from Chicago to Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila. This is for fast service via trans-Pacific steamers. Compare it with rates others quote. Regular rate, Chicago to San Francisco, or San Francisco to Shanghai, is higher than this—our *through rate*.

Consult our Catalogue

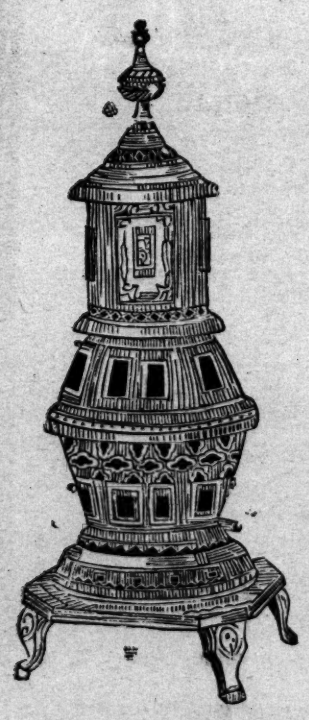
at any American Consulate, or at the office of this paper and see how much you can save.

If you wish a copy by mail, without waiting to hear from America, write to T. B. Tolman, Custom House Broker, Manila, P. I., or to this paper, enclosing 25 cents gold to partly pay mailing expense.

Maynard D. Howell, Export Manager

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

Chicago, U. S. A.



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It is the wise precaution taken to secure Home, Office and Godown comfort during the wintry days.

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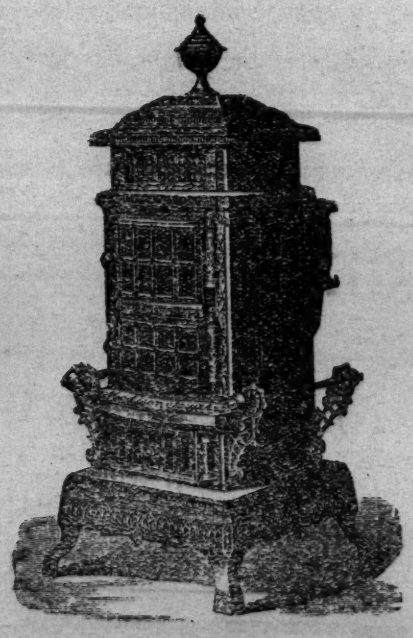

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War Must Not Have Been In Vain, Says Mr. Asquith, Discussing Peace Prospects

Reiterates Allies Fighting for Small Nations' Rights; Misleading Propaganda on After-War Aims

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 9.—At the Guildhall Banquet today the Premier, at the outset of his speech, referred to Turkish misrule in Egypt. He mentioned the massacre of the Armenians under the eyes of Germany as an example of the real meaning of a Germanised Turkey.

He proceeded to refer to the Fleet, maintaining its ever tightening grip upon the inlets of enemy supplies and more than ready to try conclusions, and to Britain's gallant armies, ever gaining ground at the Somme and never yielding an inch Their splendid record was the same at Salonica, in Egypt, Mesopotamia and East Africa.

Mr. Asquith continued: "France is fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with us at the Somme, and in little more than a fortnight has annihilated the prodigious and extremely costly effort made by the enemy for eight months at Verdun. Italy is steadily and surely advancing towards Trieste and Russia maintains her colossal task with undiminished energy."

"We offer a special tribute of admiration and gratitude to Rumania for her splendid and tenacious stand The Servians are playing a worthy part and Portugal is contributing her share."

Has Hopes for Greece

"With regard to Greece I speak with hope—I wish I could say with confidence. We and our Allies never have had any quarrel with Greece. On the contrary, we have a sincere traditional friendship. As one of the Powers guaranteeing her independence and freedom, we desire both to prevent her being enmeshed in the Germanic net and to save her from the calamities of internal strife. Whatever apparently drastic measures the Allies have taken have been dictated solely by the necessity of preventing Athens continuing a center of German propagada and intrigue."

"I say, frankly, that we are in hearty sympathy with the great Greek patriot, M. Venizelos. He has assured us that his efforts and organisation are in nowise aimed at the dynasty. His sole object is that Greece shall play a worthy part on the side of freedom with a view to the progressive development of the Balkans on the lines of independence and liberty."

"This is a war for the emancipation of the smaller Nations. How can Greece hold aloof? The one aim of the Allies is that we shall be again in the position in which we were when M. Venizelos was Premier and we went to Salonica."

"It was Hellas first among the nations of Europe who lit the Torch of Liberty and withstood the inrush of Eastern barbarism and tyranny. May she rekindle the lamp and show herself worthy of her immortal past."

'A Childish Fiction'

Dealing with German propaganda in neutral countries Mr. Asquith said that it was suggested in those countries that the Allies had the sinister design, after the war, to combine against them and build up an impenetrable stone wall against their trade. It was a childish fiction. If it were true it would mean that one and all were bent on economic suicide. Nothing was more essential to the Allies after the war than to maintain the best industrial and financial relations with neutral countries.

The real purpose of the German propaganda is to influence opinion in each of the belligerent countries in favor of a separate peace, with different arguments in different countries. Mr. Asquith stated as an instance that in Great Britain it is insinuated that Germany is prepared to restore and compensate Belgium and thus meet the British casus belli and Britain was being dragged on in order to secure the special aspirations of France, Russia and Italy. But they were equally pledged to the restoration of Servia, which it has never been suggested that Germany is prepared to concede.

The Premier emphasised, without hesitation or reserve, that the Allies are fighting in the common cause of their interests. One essential condition of a lasting peace is a victory securing them from all German propagandism.

In Russia the German propaganda is just the reverse. There Britain was represented as the Power anxious to continue the war and to prevent possibilities of a separate or general peace. She was represented as lending money to her Allies at usurious interest and making huge profits from shipping and munitions, fulfilling the traditional role attributed to her by Napoleon of a nation of hucksters and shopkeepers.

Conditions of Peace

It was difficult to imagine that this can be regarded as a plausible or even credible hypothesis. The Premier dwelt on their terrible sacrifices of wealth and lives and asked who had given greater reason than they to long and pray for peace. "Peace. Yes! But on one condition only—namely that the war, with its waste, sacrifices, untold suffering and glorious examples of courage and unselfishness, shall not have been in vain."

The Premier concluded by stating that there can be no question of a separate peace but he would not disguise his conviction that the struggle will tax all their resources and their whole stock of patience and resolve. When peace comes it must be such as will build upon a sure and stable foundation the security of the weak, the liberties of Europe and a free future for the world.

Balfour Tells of Navy

Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, who preceded Mr. Asquith, replying for "Our Navy," answered the critics who thought the Navy was condemned to a passive role and acquiesced to it.

The First Lord said that it is assuring vital communications and maintaining, in fair or foul weather, the blockade which has so impaired the enemy's resources. "I can promise that its duties, both offensive and defensive, will be carried out as successfully as in the past but I am not going to promise any accumulation of force will make it impossible for the enemy to carry out transient and ineffectual raids, such as the recent raid in the Channel, which could doubtless be repeated, but I do not think the risk is worth the enemy's while."

Mr. Balfour said that he was confident that if the Channel raid was repeated in similar circumstances the enemy will not be able to get out without a disaster.

He read a passage from the German Prize Code issued the day prior to the declaration of war instructing that if neutral vessels were stopped and searched their route should not be diverted more than possible and the least inconvenience should be caused them. Mr. Balfour pointed out that this was being interpreted by torpedoing ships and leaving the crews to the mercy of the elements. The German object is frightfulness for everyone but the British mariner is showing that he is not to be terrorized.

Germans Abandon Ideal

The German Fleet believed that it was going to rival the historic days of the British, French and Dutch Fleets when it entered the war. It gave up that view when it took an interest in submarining non-belligerents.

Mr. Balfour thought that Germany has abandoned the idea of fleet actions. It is safer to sink merchantmen. What Germany is now doing at sea to weak neutrals like Norway is simply a repetition of what she has done to Belgium.

Mr. Balfour concluded by paying a warm tribute to the British mercantile marine.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, in proposing "Our Allies," said that they form the greatest League recorded in history. Ten States, comprising half of the whole of mankind, are allies together and the extent of the German menace could be measured from that fact.

He paid a tribute to each Nation in turn and said that they were fighting to save what is best in Germany herself.

"The deterioration of the German spirit dates from the success of her three wars of aggression half-a-century ago," he said. "We are fighting for the ultimate interests of neutrals. The Allies are a League to enforce peace, punish aggression and maintain the law among nations.

Obituary

Mr. R. Kupsch

Mr. Richard Kupsch, a late member of the firm of Messrs. Kirchner and Boger, died yesterday at his home No. 491 Avenue Joffre, following an illness of three weeks of dysentery. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Bubbling Well Cemetery.

Mr. Kupsch came to China twenty-two years ago from Hamburg. He was one of the organizers of the German Garden Club and was active in other club affairs. The deceased was 42 years of age. He leaves a widow and three children in Shanghai. His mother is living in Hamburg.

Amusements

British War Pictures

For four nights, commencing Thursday night of the week, the official British War Films will be screened at the Lyceum. After the expenses of the exhibition are deducted all money taken in for admission will be turned over to the British War Office for distribution to assist wounded men, and the widows and orphans of those who have lost their lives for the cause.

The films, which are of exceptional merit in comparison with the films of war scenes which are shown from time to time, were secured with the permission and official sanction of the War Office. Mr. Maurice E. Bandman is showing them throughout the East and the Orient for the benefit of this necessary and worthy charity in connection with the war.

Every phase of "Britain Prepared"—the name chosen for the films—will be shown. That the pictures will be shown to capacity houses goes without saying so early bookings will be absolutely necessary for anyone wishing to see them, and, at the same time, aid a worthy cause.

The Apollo

The melodramatic screen story, "Via Wireless", is the feature of the new program at the Apollo beginning tomorrow night and continuing for four nights. The plot is by Paul Armstrong and Winchell Smith and features Bruce MacRae and Miss Gail Kane. It is a story of the fight between government agents seeking control of a large amount of munitions of war, with all the thrilling scenes to be expected in a film play of this particular type.

The film, which is in four parts, includes a mine explosion, the sinking of a yacht, a battleship's whaleboat rescue and the wrecking of a motor car which plunges over a cliff after its driver, one of the arch conspirators of the play, has been killed by a shot from a pursuer.

Other pictures to be shown are the Pathe War Gazettes and two comedies, "Gussy at the Fair" and "Bubs' Racing Career."

"The Great Bunkerr", the classic dancer and impersonator, and a series of good films will be shown tonight.

The Apollo also announces the return to Shanghai of Mr. S. Hertzberg, the proprietor, with a number of films and the rights in China for some of the special productions. These will be shown in the near future.

The Victoria

The farewell performance of Mr. Wolseley Charles' company, "The Scamps", will be given tonight at the Victoria. The company will offer its best in the way of merry vaudeville entertainment.

The great film story of "Julius Caesar" will be shown for four nights, commencing tomorrow night. It shows 20,000 persons in the feature scene of the story. For four nights, beginning Friday, the feature film, "Midnight at Maxim's", a spectacular cabaret film in four parts, will be shown.

'The Seventh Wife'

The Brooklyn boys were again in tip top form when they opened up to a packed house at the Lyceum Theater last night. From the moment that the curtain went up, they had the audience with them, and every item both dancing and vocal was encored to the echo and so it deserved to be.

Lieut. Howell is to be congratulated upon his taste in the costuming of the party and the actors call for admiration for the way they wore their dresses. Those "girls" made up to appeal to the heart of any mere man. Once again the dancing called forth rapturous applause. The steps were as dainty as the neatest maid could execute and the show of legs was decidedly distracting.

Are you Worried about Baby?

HOW to feed Baby is often a great worry to mothers who are unable to nurse their babies themselves. Ordinary cow's milk—however prepared at home—is not a suitable substitute for the mother's milk. It is acid in reaction, contains harmful germs and forms dense curds in the stomach that cannot be digested. Decide to use the 'Allenburys' Foods which are the only series of Foods scientifically adapted to the growing requirements of the child. You will be delighted when you see how well your baby thrives on this Method of Infant Feeding. The 'Allenburys' Foods are free from all dangerous organisms; they are portable, being in powder form and in sealed packages. The Milk Foods Nos. 1. and 2 require the addition of hot water only to prepare them for use.

A PURE. COMPLETE AND PROGRESSIVE DIETARY.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No.1. From birth to 3 months. MILK FOOD No.2. From 3 to 6 months. MALTED FOOD No.3. From 6 months upwards

Unsolicited Testimony.

A Doctor's Wife writes: Ching.
My husband as a medical man has several times had occasion to recommend the use of your foods, and wished me to say that he will continue to do so, as they are admirably suited to conditions of life in China. We have seen them used with success, and the ease and comfort with which they are prepared for use make them an unspeakable boon to parents travelling with young children, or living where fresh milk cannot be be obtained. You may be assured that whenever occasion offers, my husband will recommend your food products without reservation.—E. H. Judd.

A Mother writes: North China.
My little boy aged twenty seven months has had your Foods. He has always been sturdy and strong and the very picture of health, and is now often taken to be four years old; in fact he is the finest baby in Pei-tai-ho, and a splendid advertisement for your popular Foods. Yours truly, Mrs. Howard Payne.

Another Mother writes: China.
I am sending you a photo of my baby boy, 7 months, also one of 1 year and a half, brought up on your splendid food. I recommend it to all my friends out here. Baby has never had one day's sickness, and I started him with the food when he was one month old. Everyone says what a lovely boy he is. You may publish this photo if you like as I think people ought to know what a splendid food it is. Mrs. C. C. Williams.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management" 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., 40 Canton Rd., Shanghai (B.P.O. BOX 158) and London, England.
A.D. 1715. Established 200 Years. A.D. 1915.

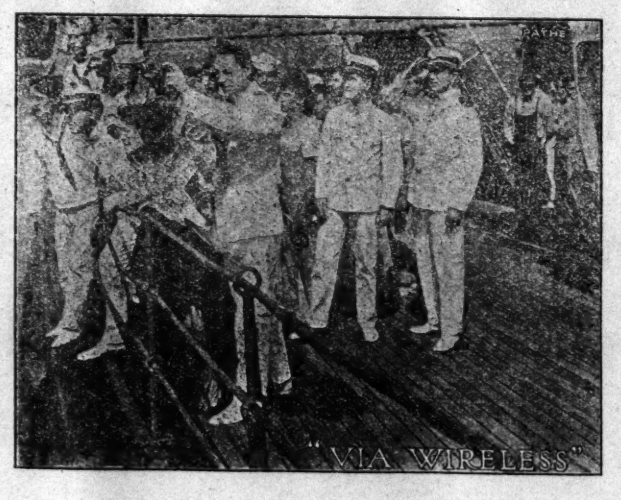
APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for November 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th

PATHE'S GOLD ROOSTER PLAY

"VIA WIRELESS"

IN FOUR PARTS



A sensational but romantic chapter in the great world-story of munitions, adapted from the famous play by Paul Armstrong and Winchell Smith, featuring the celebrated stars Bruce McRae and Gail Kane

THE MELODRAMA

includes the explosion of a mine, the sinking of a yacht in 10 fathoms of water, the rescue of the heroine by a battleship's whaleboat, the throwing from a battleship of a lieutenant, who swims in mid-ocean till rescued by a schooner, the wrecking of an automobile, which plunges over a cliff after its driver, the villain, has been killed by a shot from his pursuer.

OTHER PICTURES INCLUDE:

Pathe's British and French Gazettes.

"Gussy at the Fair," "Bubs' Racing Career."

SPECIAL NOTICE

MR. S. HERTZBERG, proprietor of the Apollo Theatre, who has been visiting the United States in the interests of his business, has secured special rights for the "American Weekly Gazette," which will be screened exclusively at the Apollo Theatre, commencing next week.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

AUTUMN WINNERS.

A STRAIGHT TIP:—"Regal" and "Queen Quality" "Make the running" and are "Sure Winners" every time.

"Regal" Footwear for Men

Style 17

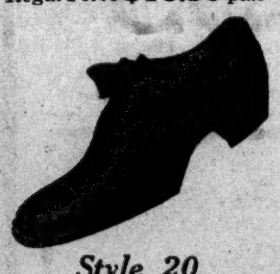
This stylish boot, in Black glace kid, with medium weight sole and round toe, provides an unusual amount of comfort; fitting the foot firmly and snugly.

Regal Price **$10.50** pair

The "Nob"

A calf lace blucher oxford with raised toe and good walking heel. This shoe is cut that it will fit the foot to perfection.

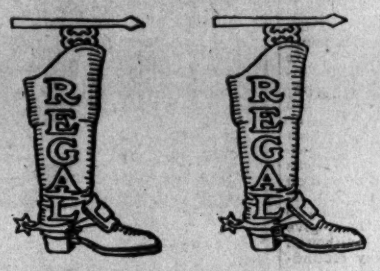
Regal Price **$10.50** pair



Style 20

A well cut shoe, in Black calf with medium toe and light oak sole. Smart in appearance and perfect in fitting.

Regal Price **$10.50** pair

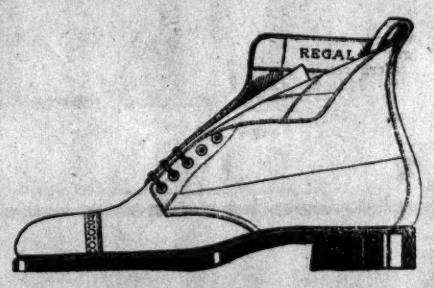


Regals $10.50

Style 18

A perfect fitting Regal, in Tan willow calf with stout sole of solid leather. A fine boot for hard wear.

Price **$10.50** pair



The "Hub"

A Black box calf boot, in the blucher style with round toe and good wide fitting. A boot suitable for hard wear. Stocked in sizes and half sizes

Regal Price **$10.50** per pair

Style 14

Gent's patent lace boot with calf kid leg, light weight sole made of well tanned leather of the finest quality. An ideal boot for evening or light wear.

Regal Price **$10.50** per pair

The "Astor"

Gent's patent button boot with calf kid leg and light weightsole. Suitable for day or evening wear. Smart in appearance and perfect in fitting.

Regal Price **$10.50** pair

New Season's Football Boots

The "Winner"

A youth's Tan russet boot, with bars and unbreakable toes, well-made and carefully finished, light in weight and most comfortable to wear.

Price **(2 to 5): $5.00** pair

The "Champion"

A White chrome leather footer, with light chrome sole and patent unbreakable toe and spring heels. A well-made and carefully finished boot. Every pair guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Price **$8.50** per pair

The "Forward"

This is a splendid boot, in Black box calf, well-made and finished studded soles and patent toe. Stocked in 4 and 5 fittings.

Price **$7.50** per pair

"The Sprinter"

A well-made and easy fitting boot in Tan russet leather with studded waterproof soles and patent unbreakable toes. Finished so as to ensure that no lumps or seams should hurt the foot.

Price **$6.50** per pair

The "Young Champion"

A boy's Tan russet football boot, with bars and unbreakable toe, strong and serviceable, a good boot for hard wear

Sizes 11 to 1.

Price **$5.00** per pair

Our Footers

All our football boots are new season stock, made in the latest styles and fittings. Patent unbreakable toes with the best waterproof leather soles.

The "King"

An excellent boot in Tan russet with studded soles, unbreakable toe and spring heel. A boot that will fit close to the foot yet giving the wearer perfect comfort. Stocked in all sizes and fitting.

$5.50 pair

"Queen" Quality ❀ The Ladies' Footwear

"Queen" Quality

A perfect-fitting button boot in the new soap kid leather, as model; no cap. Medium weight sole of the finest quality, with petent leather pump and cuban heel. Smart in appearance and perfect in fit. Stocked in C. D. and E. fittings.

QUEEN QUALITY

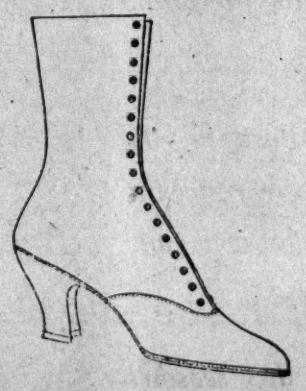
Price **$12.50** pair

"Queen" Quality

Ladies' light weight lace boot, with Black cloth leg, as sketch, Patent vamp, light sole and louis heel.

QUEEN QUALITY

Price **$14.50** pair



"Queen" Quality

Black glace button boot, no cap, with sole of medium weight and cuban heel.

QUEEN QUALITY

Price **$12.50** pair

"Queen" Quality

A smart 14-button boot, made in the latest style, with light weight sole of well tanned leather, dull calf top and cuban heel.

QUEEN QUALITY

Price **$14.50** Pair

"Queen" Quality

Ladies' Black glace kid walking boot, with low heel and medium weight sole.

Queen Quality

Price **$12.50** pair

"Queen" Quality ❀ The "Queen" of Footwear

"Queen" Quality

Ladies' Black glace walking shoe with patent cap, sole of medium weight and medium toe. Stocked in sizes and half sizes.

Queen Quality **$11.50** pair

"Queen" Quality

Black glace kid lace shoe, flexible sole and low heel, perfect fit and comfort in wear.

Queen Quality **$10.50** pair

"Queen" Quality

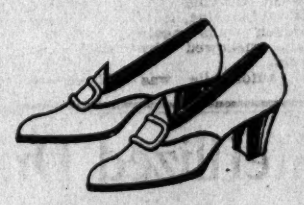
Ladies' four button shoe, with Black cloth top and calf patent vamp.

Queen Quality **$11.50** pair

"Queen" Quality

Black glace gibson lace shoe, flexible sole and cuban heel. One of the most popular styles that has ever been designed.

Queen Quality: **$12.50** per pair



"Queen" Quality

A style that can be worn at any time, and still be correct. In Black glace kid, with light weight sole and cuban heel.

Queen Quality

Price **$12.50** per pair

"Queen" Quality

Patent calf blucher oxford, with medium sole and cuban heel. Smart in appearance and perfect in fitting.

Queen Quality

Price **$12.50** per pair

"Queen" Quality

This perfect fitting pump, in Black satin is correct in design. A pleasure to wear, and in style now.

Queen Quality

Price **$12.50** per pair

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI'S UP-TO-DATE STORE

Mrs. Atherton Sees the War Ruins in France

Families Have Set Up Housekeeping in Cellars and Even Opened Shops in Villages That Have Been Little Touched by Shells

By Gertrude Atherton

In Nancy we met Miss Polk and Miss Ethel Crocker of California, who are associated with Princess Poniatowski (also a Californian and sister of Mrs. William Crocker, but who has lived in France for many years) in a projected work of reconstruction. It is her aim to raise a large amount of money in her native State and rebuild a certain number of the wrecked towns and villages in the war zone. This is a truly great idea, and will redound to the glory of California, which, with the entire West, lags far behind New York and other Eastern States in practical sympathy for the sufferers of this war; but all the same I hope they will let the ruins alone and build the new towns beside them. In the first place, these ruins should be a source of revenue to France from tourists after the war is over, amounting to many millions of francs, (Arras by moonlight is said to be the most beautiful sight on earth); and, in the second place, a certain type of smug American, who, without experience or imagination, has refused to believe in the attendant horrors of war, should be encouraged to visit these deliberately wrecked towns and hear at first hand far worse stories than even Lord Bryce has printed. This is the type that always asks: "Now, did you ever meet anybody who really has seen these things, or did somebody hear it from somebody else?" etc. Well, let these self-righteous citizens, who have grown fat on the European war, take a motor trip through the ruined district a year hence and spend an hour or two with the survivors.

It is, of course, legitimate to bombard any town during a battle, if care is taken to spare great monuments, but not deliberately to set fire to it, house by house, when retreating in fury after having missed victory by a hair. When traveling through stark fire ruins of whole towns like Sermaize and Gerbeviller, to say nothing of countless villages, and cities half destroyed, like Revigny and certain sections of Nancy, it was natural to remember the prophetic words of Heine about his own country: "Christianity has in a certain degree softened this brutal ardor of the Germans, but it has not been able to destroy it, and when the Cross, that talisman which keeps it enchained is broken, then the ferocity of the ancient combatants will break forth anew. Then—and, alas, this day also will come—the old war gods will arise from their mythical tombs and wipe the dust of centries from their eyes. Thor will rise and with his gigantic hammer will demolish the Gothic cathedrals."

They would not let me go to Arras, as, although deserted, it is under constant bombardment, while Nancy these days only gets an occasional attention from the big guns, and nobody minds taubes. So far, therefore, although Sermaize and the others are impressive and shocking enough, the most interesting and beautiful ruin I saw, in spite of its sadness, was the little town of Gerbeviller, between Nancy and Remiramont. Situated on a steep hillside, its irregular streets leaving the ridge to dip and rise again, and two years ago one of the prettiest and most thriving of the smaller towns of Lorraine, it is now a mass of broken walls against the sky, already mellowed by time and creepers.

The automobile was obliged to make its way slowly between the debris that lined either side of the narrow streets, and I noticed that families had set up housekeeping once more in the cellars, and even opened shops. Before the war it had a population of about 2,000, (although, as is often the case, large enough for double the number of actual inhabitants). All the men who were not mobilized or did not take fight at the approach of the enemy were shot upon that terrible retreat, but I saw a few smoking philosophically in the shade of the walls before their shops. The business here as elsewhere, however, is carried on mainly by the women. One old woman seemed to be doing well with post cards, although, as outsiders are few, no doubt her main support is derived from the soldiers on march. Here lives the heroic Soeur Julie, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, for saving her hospice in the face of Prussian fury. But her story must be told elsewhere. About eight hundred people have returned to Gerbeviller (it was a relief to hear that most of the young girls escaped before the invasion) and are living either in the cellars or the few houses surrounding the hospital saved by Soeur Julie. There is ample room in all directions for their new homes without sacrificing one of the most picturesque and significant ruins of the war.

I think it was at Sermaize that after driving through a number of streets as completely wrecked as Gerbeviller, we came suddenly upon a terrace of hourses quite intact. We inquired the meaning of this odd forbearance and learned that these mansions had been the property of Germans, who had been warned before the outbreak of the war and fled. Naturally their homes were spread by their loyal countrymen. Germany not only knew who owned every square inch of ground in France, but where every work of art great and small was installed. One woman who lived in an unpretentious flat in Paris showed me her one rare possession, an ancient silver censer, which was on the German list when they advanced upon Paris. If the French Army surrendered and they spared the city, they purposed to loot it, and their spies had been for years locating every object worth seizing.

Even before the German case became utterly hopeless it seems to me they must have felt very sad at times while looking back over the past and recalling the many objects of desire they just failed to grasp. Outside of Nancy one may see a high hill where one fine morning in September, 1914, the Prussian Guard sat their horses, clad in long white mantles and glittering helmets, a truly superb sight, waiting for the news that the city had fallen and the hour had come for their triumphal entry through the historic gates of Nancy. But General Castelnau, as all the world knows, reversed this theatrical denouement, and they made off in hot haste for Strasburg. Tradition says the Emperor was with them, but this may or may not have been so. They were too far off for the nervous onlooker to distinguish aught but their aggregate splendor.

We slept at Remiramont the seond night, after a moist trip through the Vosges, a mildly pretty range of mountains, so far as we were permitted to penetrate. They are formidable enough closer to the front. Before the American ambulance men conquered them with their little Fords, the wounded were carried out on mule back and generally died. Remiramont is a headquarters for supplies, and we saw a number of officers but few poilus. Major C., knowing that I wanted to go to Thann, a town in that little strip of Alsace retaken in the first days of the war, spent the morning at the military headquarters, where he had friends, (he is one of five American officers in France by order of the United States Government), waiting for the return of the General. As it was raining the rest of us spent the time gossiping in the little hotel parlor or strolling under the arcades of the principal streets. When Major C. returned and said that the General, refusing to take the responsibility, had telephoned to the Grand Quartier General I knew it was all up. They had said positively that I could not go to any town under constant bombardment, and a military mind once made up is like a steel mask with the key lost.

There is but one way in which a woman can get into any of those bombarded towns, Rheims, Thann, Verdun. After she is in the war zone, if she happens to know one of the Generals there, knows him quite well, so that he feels a certain degree of friendship for her, and if he happens to be in a very good humor, and if the bombardment at that moment happens to be weak or non-existent, as it was when I was at Chalons and Bar-le-Duc, then he will put her in an automobile and whizz her through the famous target. She will hardly have time to experience the expected thrill before she is out again, but at least she can say she has been there.

I, alas, did not know any General, and although Lord Northcliffe had written me that I should have a letter to General Joffre whenever I applied to his Paris officer for it, I had not felt like bothering the hero of the war with one more American, particularly as he had been written to death. Nor had I been in France long enough to form ties of friendship with any of the others; therefore I had entered the war zone resigned to a route which, after all, few women were allowed to traverse.

But Major C. was hopeful and very much crestfallen when word came that he might go to Thann if he liked, but I must remain in Remiramont. Of course, he was too gallant to go without us, even if it had not been his duty barely to let me out of his sight, but he hardly would speak for two hours. Nothing annoys an American man, a real American of the good old stock, more than to fail in the endeavor to get something for a woman that she especially desires and he has pledged himself to obtain. Our charming Lieutenant was almost equally annoyed when I called his attention to this fact, and said that no one hated to disappoint a woman as much as a Frenchman did, but that if he appeared philosophical it was because he had never had any hope. Major C., undaunted, made another attempt at Bar-le-Duc to induce the military authorities there to let us go to a little town named Dugny, within four miles of Verdun, but with the same result. They were on the point of consenting when they decided it was safer (for themselves) to telephone General Joffre, and when I heard that I left the car with Mme. Lyon and went in search of something to eat.

Nothing would have induced me to enter that hotel again, and after my description Mme. Lyon was equally reluctant, although the men were not daunted in the least. So we went to a bakershop and bought bread and cheese and cakes, and after some persuasion she consented to sit in one of the chairs, sacred to customers, outside the Hotel du Commerce. The French, with all their mental suppleness and activity, are intensely conservative. No one was permitted to sit at those tables but customers; it would not be allowed. And who, I inquired, is there to stop us? Those two boys waiting on some fifty officers, or that girl at the desk who would not move while there was an officer inside the hotel to look at? But it wasn't done. Americans had too little respect—I replied by sitting down and taking out a cup cake, and finally she, it being hot, followed suit. No one disturbed us, and in any case it would have been a simple matter to secure the table with a cup of coffee. However—conservatism knits a nation together.

A newspaper gamin of 8 who looked 5 had such an engaging little visage that I give him a penny. His taller companion looked so wistful that I gave him one also. In five minutes I was encircled by at least eight newsboys, all looking at me with ingratiating smiles or deprecating eyes. Not one of them begged. They were far too independent, but they had all the charm of their race and knew how to get what they wanted without sacrificing their pride. I was struck with their dissimilarity in everything else. No two of these little gamin faces were alike, and I recalled that I had made the same observation when traveling in the trains with the officers. There is really no type in France. It is a race of individuals.

It was shortly after we left Bar-le-Duc that Major C., consoled by my assurance that I really had not cared in the least to go to either Thann or Dugny, and was delighted at the prospect of reaching Paris that night, (this was not true, but never mind), told us an amusing story of one of his former visits to the front. He was very close indeed and the bombardment was incessant. Nevertheless, he was given a dinner party at headquarters, which, owing to the exigencies of the moment, were in a certain large cellar. The vaulted roof which makes these stone "caves" such safe resorts was hung with Chinese lanterns in his honor, all the high officers available were present, and it was one of the gayest functions he ever attended. This did not surprise him, but the dinner did. It was exquisite. He had tasted nothing like it in France. It was not the viands that were remarkable, for naturally, in this small outpost, viands were limited. It was the treatment that reminded him of certain stories whose style disguised the paucity of ideas. Finally, after he had produced his contribution to the feast, a box of superfine Havanas, he asked to have the phenomenon explained. He was devored with curiosity, for he had dined at headquarters before, and many of them. "Oh," said his host, "that is easily explained. We have here the chef of Prince von Bulow, whose table, as you may have heard, was famous. The man is an Alsatian, and French at heart. Shortly after the outbreak of the war he managed to escape through the lines and asked permission to enlist. We accepted his services, and—there you are!"

During the afternoon our Lieutenant invited us to stop at his house in Epernay for tea, and here we were introduced to a singular incident. While we were in the dining-room his maitre d'hotel entered and handed him a slip of paper which, he informed him with that casualness born of war, a Bosche had dropped that morning from a tabue. It was dated Berlin, July 26, and had been seventeen days on the way. As no one in Epernay had the enterprise to send it to a Paris newspaper, I give it here for the first time, although in brief; it was Teutonically redundant:

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(Continued on Page 7)

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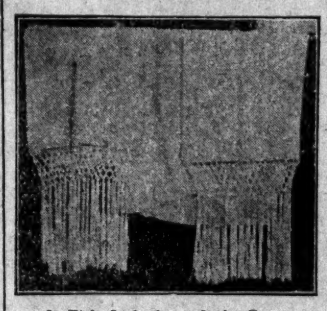

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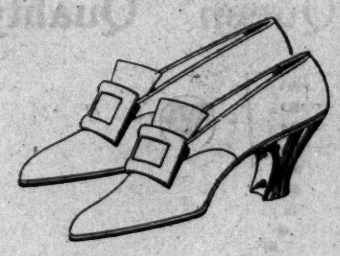

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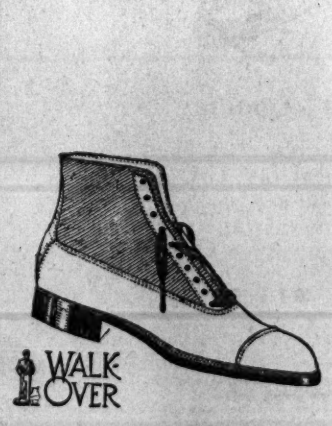

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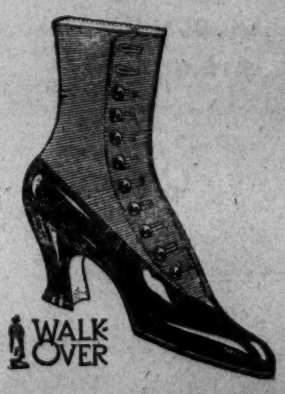

SWEDEN MAKES BID FOR U. S. AID IN FIGHT FOR ALL NEUTRALS

Premier Says Nation Approves Protest Against British Blacklist

HOPES WE GO FURTHER

Not Yet Touched As Is Sweden, Which He Hopes Will Remain Neutral

Stockholm (via London), October 4.—In the only interview he has given to a foreign correspondent since the war began, Dr. K. H. L. Hammarskjold, Prime Minister of Sweden, today told a representative of the Associated Press that his country was in harmony with the American protest against the British blacklist and invited the Government at Washington to go even further in upholding the rights of neutrals.

"The blacklist is objectionable," said the Premier, "not only because of its present operation but because it will affect the future of the victims. We feel that it constitutes an unjust attempt to deprive ortain of our citizens of their rights, and we do not like to see any Swedish subject lose any of his rights as a citizen unless by judgment of the courts.

"We are glad to know that the United States has taken steps in this matter, and we have welcomed other steps by that Government in the defense of the rights of neutrals and for the upholding of the rules of international law. I may perhaps say that already before our conference at Christiania we had striven to keep feeling with the United States in regard to action in this direction.

Invites Co-operation

"The Christiania communique of September 22 lays stress on the desirability of more extensive and, at the same time, more intensive collaboration of neutrals. We hope that the traditional policies of the United States will not prevent it in the present exceptional circumstances from interesting itself in such collaboration.

"It is hard for Americans to realize our position. America lies so far away from the scene of the conflict and is so great and so strong economically that it has not yet seriously felt the result of the war's interference with its normal activities. But the time will come when America will feel it too.

"Just now the material advantages may outweigh greatly the disadvantages, but it is impossible that the greater part of the rest of the world should continue indefinitely in the present unnatural and chaotic condition without America suffering also.

"We in Sweden are suffering and have been suffering these disadvantages almost from the start. You are familiar with the manner in which we are requested to limit our imports to certain quantities of certain wares. These quantities are fixed on a basis of the average consumption of past years.

"No consideration is given to the fact that our needs might properly increase or change otherwise, nor to the fact that we cannot consent to any limitation menacing our industrial development in the future. Upon what, in what manner is our proper industrial development to proceed if we are held to supplies of materials more or less arbitrarily fixed and, at all events, inadequate?

"As I have already said, no action taken by us in resect to those things is in any way dictated by foreign considerations, nor by sympathy for one or the other belligerent. We are alone concerned about the future independence and economic development of our country and we cannot go so far in avoiding the present inconveniences placed upon us from without that it would endanger either this independence or development.

"Restrictions which are felt in comparatively small measure by the great America can strike at our very vitals. We are convinced that in our situation the Americans, who appreciate as much as we do the independence of a country and the legal right of its citizens, would feel and act exactly as we do."

Greatest of Neutrals

After remarking on the impossibility of Sweden's offering mediation and referring to America's steps to secure observance of the rules of international law, the Minister said:

"America is in the fortunate position that she is the greatest of all neutrals, far removed from the strife and with great resources. She really does not need to be greatly concerned about whether this or that step does make her unpopular with the one or the other belligerent."

Premier Hammarskjold dismissed ligtly he whole crop of rumors which spring up from time to time to the effect that Sweden is on the point of joining in the war and dozens of similar tales. When asked for an explanation of these rumors he replied dryly:

"Neurasthenia, or intentions that I don't know."

The Premier said Sweden had been neutral from the beginning of the war, and he hoped sincerely "that the belligerents will not make it impossible for us to maintain this attitude unto the end."

Mrs. Atherton Sees the War Ruins in France

(Continued from Page 6)

on June 22, 1916, there were forty-eight deaths, among them thirty innocent children. Mulheim was bombarded on June 22, Fribourg July 16, etc. In all these attacks the number of victims was deplorable both in dead and wounded. All of these towns are of no military value, as you can see by looking at your map.

The German military authorities hesitated to belive that the French Government and military authorities were capable of such culpable and barbaric acts which have nothing in common with the conduct of war. It was believed that your aviators had made a mistake in the execution of their mission.

Frenchmen! Your aviators did not make a mistake. We have learned today that the raids were instigated by President Poincare, whose ear has been open to the base counsels of the English.

Here comes the familiar assertion that the Germans know how tired the French are of war, and are but the miserable victims of diabolical Albion. Then, in another burst of of self-righteousness:

Germany wars against the armies of France, not against the civil population, the women and children. She hopes that this remonstrance will be sufficient to prevent any future attacks of this barbarous nature. In case of the opposite she will feel obliged to make reprisals in kind.

You know now, Frenchmen, that that slave of England, M. Poincare, will be responsible for blood shed by innocent victims, and that it is the barbarity of the English which will oblige us to bring destruction and death to your cities far from the front.

Strange, muddled brains, victims of overtraining that have left whole tracts completely atrophied. This document would be merely funny were it not for the terrible problem which confronts the civilized world in dealing with this abnormal species which has grown up in its midst and can never be exterminated root and branch.

While we were laughing over the ultimatum, read aloud by our Lieutenant, we heard a loud noise at the foot of the hill behind the house, and went to the window. A military train was passing. It as decorated with green boughs, and all the windows were filled with soldiers singing and waving their caps. They were on their way to the Somme.

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When And How Peace Will Come

An Important Study by Yves Guyot, Late French Minister Of State

The Causes and Consequences of the war. By Yves Guyot, late French Minister of State, Principal Editor of the Journal des Economistes. Translated by F. Appleby Holt, B. A., LL. B. New York: Brentano's. $3 (gold).

M. YVES Guyot has little encouragement for those who hope for an early or an "inconclusive" peace. Nor does he offer the slightest ground to neutrals for a belief that they should be invited to take part in the negotiations. The important part of M. Guyot's book on the war is his consideration of the terms of peace. It will be, he says, a peace of "force" because it will be the result of victory in the war. It will result in the dissolution of the German Empire, the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary. It will grant Constantinople and the Strait to Russia, take away Germany's colonies, restore Alsace-Lorraine. It will demand an indemnity from the conquered nations, and it will compel Germany to adopt free trade. Thus far does M. Guyot go with the parties of belligerent nationalists who would "crush" Germany. But beyond this point the French economist is not in sympathy with these "extremists." And his scheme of settlement is based, not upon a desire to "punish" or "humiliate" the enemies of his country, but upon the purpose of replacing a militarist civilization by a "civilization of exchange." His wish, too, is to satisfy the aspirations of national groups which are protesting against foreign dominion. He demands no "reprisals." With the execption of Alsace-Lorraine, he seeks no further European territory for France.

"The Causes and Consequences of the War" delves far back into history, national and political, in tracing the events that led up to the war's beginning. It examines economic conditions, trade rivalries, the commercial interrelations of the countries before the struggle broke out. On the basis of all these it outlines possibilities of peace—a peace with Germany not "strangled" nor economically powerless, but with its military and political power gone and its empire dissolved into its component parts as States.

And the destruction of the military prestige and ambition of Germany, the dismemberment of the Kaiser's empire, does not mean the impoverishment of the country, its economic ruin. Quite the contrary, M. Guyot points out. He scouts the idea of "economic imperialism," the need for commercial expansion, as a cause for Germany's militaristic aims and her entrance upon war. "Economic imperialism," M. Guyot explains, is itself an anomaly; the interests of trade and prosperity are the interests of peace. He says, after showing the aggressive character of Germany's "economic imperialism":

"Yet it must be granted that the extension of her economic interests implied in itself a certain force working for peace. . . . Did Germany's economic interests require her to make war on the two countries from which she drew the bulk of her imports one of which was also her best customer? . . . It was not the objective interest of gain which prompted the Germans to supersede the economist by the warrior. It was the insidious passion for prestige! . . . Germany's aggressive policy clashes with her economic interests. Many German industrials and financiers are aware of this. Economic imperialism cannot be justified on economic grounds. It has brought Germany into antagonism with her two chief sources of supply. . . .

"The expression "economic imperialism" is a contradiction in terms, for imperialism implies acquisition by force, without exchange, whereas economic action implies acquisition by production or exchange. A productive civilization is based on freedom of contract, a militarist civilization on the limitation of liberty. The motive force of a productive civilization is economic competition; that of a militalist civilization is political rivalry. The present war is a conflict between these two civilizations. It can only end in the final triumph of the productive over the militarist civilization."

It is on the same basis of economic progress that M. Guyot rejects the idea of a customs "war after the war." He is a firm advocate of free trade. Of the commercial results of the war and of the peace treaty he says:

"Ever since the war began there has been a multitude of speechcs and articles on the destruction of German trade by French and British trade. Many who are most anxious to annihilate German trade propose to keep out German goods by means of more of less prohibitive customs duties. They forget in their simplicity that customs duties are paid by the consumers, not the producers. For France to fine herself for introducing the German products by which she stands in need would be a singular method of injuring the Germans. The only way for her to set a limit to the expansion of German trade and industry is not to close her own frontiers, but to open those of Gerrmany. . . . To prevent future dumping Germany must be made a free trade country. To compel Germany to adopt free trade would not be work for her ruin, but to rebuild the foundations of her prosperity. If France remains a protectionist country the condition of her trade and idustry relative to that of Germany will be less favorable than it is now.

In his suggestion of peace terms, M. Guyot is careful to distinguish between the individual and the State. Generalizing, he says: "The terms may be political or territorial changes, but, whatever form they take, they ought to be imposed on the State and not intended to touch individuals. They should not aim at the ruin of the peasantry, the landowners, or the industrial proletariat, and above all should not be devised to deprive the working classes of work. During the peace negotiations we must advocate this policy with unyielding resolution in opposition to the policy of the uttermost farthing." Of the indemnity which he considers necessary, he suggests that it be levied direct upon the State revenues, reducing its resources without burdening the individual taxpayers.

Upon the dissolution of the two Central Empires, M. Guyot is insistent. He adds emphatically that the enemy countries must not be themselves subject to "the tyranny they meant for otheres" and that the Allies have no interest in the future form of government for Germany or Austria-Hungary. But he suggesets that even the peace negotiations be conducted with the rpresentatives of the States of Germany and that the Allies refuse to treat with the German Emperor. And he states flatly: "The only permanent solution is the dissolution of the two Empires."

Greater Servia, Greater Rumania, ("a strong non-Slav State between Russia and the Balkans,") the restoration of Poland as a buffer State between Russia and Prussia, are some of the additional political arrangements suggested. M. Guyot suggests the dividing up of the German colonies, and makes a tentative proposal of the partition of Turkey among the Allies.

Touch of Local Missouri Color

(From the Salisbury Democrat)

Robinson's Circus drew a large crowd to town last Saturday and seemingly pleased everybody who saw the performance. One interesting event of the day with local color attached was the pugilistic encounter between one of our prominent young men and a clown who attempted to have some fun at the expense of the young man's girl.

Italy Proud Of Soldier-Poet Killed In Action

Giosue Borsi's 'Letters from the Front' and 'Spiritual Colloquies' Are Considered Remarkable Products of Days of War

THERE have recently arrived in America copies of The Bullentin of the Salesian Fathers of Turin, in which appears an article on the life and writings of the young Italian poet and journalist, Giosue Borsi, who fell on the Isonzo battlefield. Borsi had achieved an enviable literary fame and been accepted as a successor to his father among anti-church editors. But he was converted just before the European war broke out and soon attracted attention as one of the formost among the apologists of the Roman Catholic Church. The Bulletin also announces the forthcoming publication in Italian by the Salesian Fathers of his "Letters from the Frant" and his "Spiritual Colloquies," works on which his latest fame rests. Purely spiritual in thought and viewpoint, they are considered an amazing product of days dedicated to the materialism of war.

Cardinal Maffi has expressed the opinion that the "Spiritual Colloquies" wil stand with the Confessions of St. Augustine as among the greatest apologist literature produced by the Church, and Cardinal Mercier has written of "Letters from the Frant," and particularly of the last one, addressed to his mother, that "when some day, as is my intention, I shall speak to the [Belgian] soldiers, I shall bring before them this letter to show them how one lives and how one dies."

Giosue Borsi was born in 1888, the son of Averardo Borsi, who owned a chain of Italian newspapers, a celebrated man, to whose memory a statue now stands in Florence, his home city. The elder Borsi was a famous anti-clerical, and the son grew up as an opponent to the Church, although his mother was strongly religious. When the father died in 1910 the younger Borsi became editor of the Nuovo Giornale of Florence at the age of 22.

He had already won fame as a literary man. At the age of 20 he was recognized as the foremost commentator on Dante in Italy. He was a poet and had published two volumes of verse, besides a great volume of prose writings, both critical and original. His first work, a classical poem to his mother, was a product of his thirteenth year.

It is said that the first outward steps of his conversion to Catholicism came in connection with his work as an editor. In the interests of his newspaper he had consulted frequently with Father Guido Alfani, Director of the Florence Observatory and a famous seismologist, who took a leading part in 1914 in discrediting Giulio Ulivi, the man who had all the military authorites in Europe greatly interested in his manipulation of ultrared rays, whereby, he said, bombs might be exploded at a distance without the use of wires or contact apparatus. Ulivi was a nine days' wonder.

Borsi's friendship with the priest continued after the Ulivi matter had been settled. His commentator says that his sensitive nature had been deeply touched by the sudden death of his father and by the death of a beloved sister, which followed shortly, and that, seeing his family thus suddenly destroyed, he found solace in religion. Father Alfani became his spiritual adviser, and he was received into the Church in 1914.

The outbreak of the war came shortly after his conversion and this period saw the beginning of his "Spiritual Colloquies." When Italy entered the war Borsi decided to enlist. Apparently from the first he had a presentiment that he was to die—the product of his highly sensitive imagination and the artist's instinct for filling out a picture to its ultimate possibilities. This feeling, judging from his writing, was very read to him and colored everything he did.

One of his first steps of preparation was to destroy everything he had ever written before the period of his conversion. One morning he made a fire in the garden of his home and confided to the flames all his manuscripts and printed pages, "strring them and putting them back with a stick so that all should be consumed."

The following "Morning Meditation and Prayer" from the "Spiritual Colloquies" will show the spirit with which he had resolved to take his place in the Italian Army. It is called "The Christian Idea of War." The translation is by the Rev. Father Pasquale Maltese of St. Anthony's Church, Van Nest, of New York, as are the others used here. Father Maltese has studied Borsi's careeer and made his work known since the day he first saw his name attached to the "Letter to his Mother," which affected him profoundly:

I firmly believe that the victory of the Italian Army will be a great steps toward the triumph of justice, toward the coming of Thy holy kindom among men. I shall fight with pride and with glory, without hatred, without grievance. Should death come I hope I will not be surprised without Thy grace, and I hope I many die tranquil while loving Thee and invoking Thee. May Mary pray for me in the hour of my death, as I ardently besought her so many times, and may Thou grant the grace to make me die with the name of Thy Holy Mother upon my lips.

God of Hosts, watch, I beseech Thee, over the Italian Army and over the soul of every one of its brave little soldiers, so gay, so lively, so inteligent, so resourceful, so frugal. Inspire its leaders, guide them to victory, and grant that they will never abuse Thy protection by being harsh and cruel.

I pray also with all my heart for our enemies and brothers whose dear and precious blood perhaps I will have to shed. Take away from their hearts every sentiment of hatred and rancor. Among so many fighters there are so many that love Thee, who are good, intelligent, affectionate to their homes, to their parents, to their wives, to their little children! Grant me to remember this always ,so that I will not rush upon them in cruelty, in barbarity, in ferocity.

On the contrary, show me that way to exercise on the battlefield toward my enemies as toward my friends some Christian virtue of pity, succor, and love. Grant that I should feel the gratitude due the Church for being so provident and beneficent as to allow me to partake of her sacraments even on the battlefield, so that I may be ever prepared for Thy call.

War is a terrible scourge, a fearful chastisement that Thou inflictest on the people. Although I know well that often it is the bloody sign by which Thou recallest them to Thee when they have strayed from Thee; although I understand that he evils of war, terrible as they my be, are often amply compensated by the good that war carries with it; although I am persuaded that war is the great test of the endurance of the races, the bona occasio of the people's inner concord, the inspirer of obedience, of discipline, of sacrifice, of self-forgetfulness, a purifying tempest that scatters a thousand evil vapors, heals thousands of corruptions, cements the love of citizens, inspires a thousand forms of charity; yet I am not so in human or sanguinary as to desire it, much less to wish it long and cruel.

Therefore I believe it my principal duty as a good Christien to wish and pray it may be brief and that peace may come soon, a long peace and a fruitful one by which man will learn to love Thee always, our Divine Mastere and Saviour.

Shortly after his conversion—and it should be rememebered that his conversion and his death in battle were separated by only a year's time—he wrote in Florence his "spiritual will." It begins in this way:

"With this my holographic will I dispose of all my spiritual goods as follows: I make my universal heirs all those who at the moment of my death shall love me enough to have faith in the fruits of my experience. I leave whole and entire to every one of them my inestimable wealth, which is the infallible secret of perfect happiness. . . . "

This "secret" was to "be Christia," which he calls "the only important duty, the only unfailing happiness, the only infallible good."

Writing this "spiritual will" at a time when Europe was at war and his own country was occupied with the part she should take, he gives expression to the following humanitarian thoughts on attaining the "inestimable secret":

Beware of incontinency and of its dangers, beware of violence and its blindness, but above all despise and fight without truce in yourself and in others, malice—that repelling and poisonous fruit of envy and of pride. Fight it without pity and hate it with all your heart if it is true that you love men with all your heart. Persecate it with fury, with indignation, with ridicule, put it to shame, crush it always with indomitable courage and do not come to any agreement or compromiss with it. It is the privilege of truth to be gay and innocent like a child, fearless and inexorable like an archangel; but love men tenderly, love them with humility, with trust, without diffidence; love them as you love yourself, excuse them with stubbornness, endeavor to understand them and to find in their behalf the most ingenious justifications.

Love the wicked with fervor, but in a special manner adore the poor, the weak and deformed. Consecrate to them the palpitations of your heart and the most persevering and tender solicitude. The first are the poor of fortune which is capricious and unjust; the second are the poor of intelligence which is erring and blind; the third are the poor of beauty that pass away and are no more. Remember that they are your beloved bretheren of the Father; that they can do the greatest good to you before Him: bow before them and you shall be exalted, whereas to bow before the powerful of the earth is most degrading.

This was the strange constitution of the infantry Lieutenant who went to the front to fight beside rude peasants and ignorant men of the city slums, men who had no thoughts about life in the trenches except that they had been told to fight and did so.

The Lieutenant was a fine soldier, they all testify. He led his men valiantly in action, and in the pauses of the fighting no one could inspire the men with more steadfastness and courage than he. Sometimes he took the functions of the chaplain, when a priest was needed and none was to be had. Always in the breast pocket of his tunic he carried a small volume of his beloved Dante, whom he had not felt it necessary to renounce.

He was killed by a bullet while leading his platoon in the fighting on the Isonzo front on November 10, 1915. When his men got to him they saw him press to his heart, in the spirit of performing a rite, the pages of his Dante. Before he died he handed them the blood-stained book and told them: "Give that to my mother. May my sacrifice and her sacrifice be acceptable to God."

After he was dead his last letter was found. It was to be delivered to his mother in the event of his death. Thus the thought that had impelled him to write his first poem at the age of thirteen to his mother, that had persisted during the moment of his death when he asked that the volume of Dante be sent to her, still was in force after his death. This last "Letter to his Mother" has gone around the world, and been translated into many languages as a monument to filial love. Some of its passages follow:

Mother: This letter, which you will receive only in case that I should fall in battle, I am writing in an advanced trench, where I have been since last night, with my soldiers, in expectation of the order to cross the river and move to the attack.

I am calm, perfectly serene, and firmly resolved to do my duty in full to the last. like a brave and good soldier, confident to the utmost of our final unfailing victory; although I am not equally sure that I will live to see it. But this uncertainty does not trouble me in the least, nor has it any terror for me. I am happy in offering my life to my country; I am proud to spend it for so noble a purpose, and I know not how to thank Divine Providence for the opportunity—which I deem an honor—afforded me on this fulgent autumanal day, in the midst of this enchanting valley of our Venestia Guilia, while I am in the prime of life, in the fulness of my physical and mental powers, to fight in this holy war for liberty and justice.

In the world there are so many battles to fight, for love, for justice, for liberty, for the faith, and for a time, must confess, I presumptuously believed myself predestined and assigned to the arduous and terrible task of winning one or another of these battles.

All this was, I admit, beautiful, flattering, desirable, but it cannot compare with my present lot. This is the very truth, and indeed I cannot say whether I would really be satisfied if the writing of this letter would have been in vain. Life is sad; it is a painful and annoying

(Continued on Page 9)

Shanghai Events

SOCIAL AND OTHERWISE

By COSMOS

NURSERYLAND. Three weeks hence, or to be quite accurate, on Friday and Saturday, December 1 and 2, the biggest event of the season in aid of War Funds will take place at Chang Su Ho's Gardens. The proceeds will be given to the Blind and Disabled Soldiers and Sailors' Fund and the Exhibition will be opened by Lady de Sausmarez.

To all interested in children—and who are not?—the forthcoming event will make a very strong appeal. For here, to quote from the announcement sent out some little time back "Anything and everything that has a place in Nurseryland" will be found in its most attractive form.

In no part of the home has there been such a drastic change during the last decade as in the Nursery. One has only to look back upon one's own childhood to realize this. The giant chairs, so difficult to scramble on to; the table coming well up to one's chin; the cupboards and shelves out of reach, necessitating an appeal to "nurse" for every requirement and the resultant strain on nurse's temper in consequence!

All that is changed now and His Majesty's comfort is considered first. His nursery must be the sunniest room in the house, and the furniture, proportionate to his height, light and easily moved. Everything is within reach—his toys, his clothes, his books—and later, instead of a seemingly inaccessible Mountain of Knowledge looming ahead, a pleasant pathway, flower bordered, discloses itself, with bird and beast and dance and song to cheer him on his way.

The exhibition will be on a very big scale and it would seem that half Shanghai has been hard at work making and planning for months past. There will be innumerable attractions, the different sections being in the hands of many well known ladies here.

The furniture, for instance, is under the management of Mrs. Denham and Mrs. A. W. Burkill, the stencilling and wickerwork being in charge of Mrs. Sutherland and Mrs. Noel Davis respectively. All the furniture is made by an expert carpenter and only the best enamel is used, so prospective purchasers may feel happy in the knowledge that what they buy will be solid and good. It will be sold in suites and separately and is designed and hand-painted or stencilled by various ladies here. This has given wide scope for originality, of which full advantage has beeen taken.

There will be four model nurseries, each prettier than the other. One is decorated with little "Kewpies;" another depicts the tragedy of the Ten Little Nigger Boys; while a third has all requisites for an infant under three months. Here the Blue Bird of Happiness makes its home, hovering on wall and chair and drapery—an auspicious inmate for the tiny occupant. "Arts and Crafts" is also exhibiting a nursery, with the "Three Bears" as its subject. These are very beautifully carved and form part of the structure of each piece—the sides of the bed, for instance, being supported by bears.

There are tables and chairs, and footstool insects, of sizes to suit quite small and bigger children. They all have designs that will appeal to the little ones—the "Red Puppy" table and chair, taken from Cecil Alden's Red Puppy Book; a black cat chair, and a chest of drawers decorated with Noah's Ark, Flood-time animals taking the opportunity of a pleasant stroll over its delightfully smooth surface; a beautiful wooden cradle with embroidered linen curtains and bed-cover, and embroidered cushions to match; toy cupboards with shelves and neatly hanging, stencilled curtains to hide traces of "tidying up;" animal rocking chairs; a lovely little washhandstand for a small child, painted and fitted, that will close, with lid and doors, the effect being that of a decorated cupboard; clothes horses; little play screens which, when open, form tiny houses; a beautiful little bath on a stand, whose dainty mermaids are guaranteed to lure the most stubborn-hearted Norseman to —soap and sponge.

There is bamboo furniture too, with an exquisite model cot; little "supper trays;" school bags and boot bags in rough sack-cloth with string handles, and a score of other things, the larger pieces having been made to order—the beds carved and the bedspreads stencilled to match, with a design the child is specially fond of, boats or animals or engines.

Among some charming wickerwork furniture suitable for the verandah in hot weather, are little

(Continued on Page 10)

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

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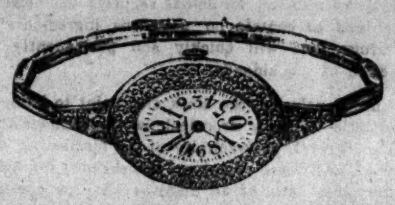

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SHANGHAI

Italy Proud Of Soldier-Poet Killed In Action

(Continued from Page 8)

duty, a long exile in the uncertainty of our own lot. In order that life may go quickly in accordance with my wishes, and without leaving me in a thousand disappointments, there would be need of many very rare and difficult occurrences. Besides, I am and I feel weak, I have not the least confidence in myself. The whole battle against the ingratitude and wickedness of the world would not have frightened me as much as the battle against myself. It is better, therefore, dear mother, as it has happened. The Lord, in His wise and infinite wisdom has reserved me for just the destiny that was fit for me; a destiny that is easy, sweet, honorable, rapid; to die in battle for one's country.

With this beautiful and praiseworthy past, fulfilling the most desired of all cities as a good citizen toward the land that gave him birth, I depart, in the midst of the tears of all those that love me, from a life toward which I felt weary and disgusted. I leave the failings of life, I leave sin, I leave the sad and afflicted spectacle of the small and momentary triumphs of evil over good. I leave to my humble body the weight of all my chains and I fly away, free, free in the end, to the heavens above, where resides our Father, to the heavens above where His holy will is always done. Just imagine, dear mother, with what joy I will receive from His hands even the chastisements that His justice will impose on account of my sins. He Himself has paid all these chastisements by His superabundant merits, a God of mercy and of love, redeeming me with His precious blood, living and dying here below for my sake. Only through His grace, only through Jesus Christ, could I have succeeded that my sins be not my eternal death. He has seen the tears of my sorrow, He has pardoned me through the mouth of His spotless spouse, the Church. I do sincerely hope that the Madonna, so loving and kind toward us, will assist me with her powerful help in the instant when my eternity will be decided.

And as I am about to speak of forgiveness, dear mother, I have only one thing to say with all simplicity: Forgive me! Forgive me all the sorrows that I have caused you; all the agonies that you have suffered on my account every time I have been ungrateful, stubborn, forgetful, disobedient toward you. Forgive me if, by neglect and inexperience, I have failed to render your life more comfortable and tranquil since the day when my father, by his permature death, intrusted you to my care. Now I understand well the many wrongs I have been guilty of toward you, and I feel all the remorse and cruel anguish now that, dying I have to intrust you to the providence of the Lord. Forgive me, lastly, this final sorrow that I have inflicted upon you, perhaps not without stubborn and cruel inconsideration on my part, in giving up my life voluntarily for my country, fascinated by the attractions of this beautiful lot. Forgive me also if I have not sufficiently recognized and tried to compensate the incomparable nobility of your soul, of your heart, so immense and sublime. Mother, truly perfect and exemplary, to whom I owe all that I am and the least good I have done in this world.

Love and freedom for all, this is the ideal for which it is a pleasure to offer one's life. May God cause our sacrifice to be fruitful; may He take pity upon mankind, forgive and forget their offenses, and give them peace. Then, oh! dear mother, we shall not have died in vain. Just one more tender kiss.

GIOSUE BORSI.

When Father Maltese wrote to Cardinal Maffi of the feelings Borsi's last letter had roused in him, and of his endeavor to raise money here for the mother of the writer, he received the following letter, testifying to the interest of the Cardinal:

Archbishop's House, Pisa, August 25, 1916.

Very Reverend Sir: Many thanks, and I am happy to know that the good fruit of poor Giosue Borsi finds an echo even beyond the sea.

If you can do something for his poor mother, the Lord will reward you for it. I am sending a little biography of his life, but very soon there will be published by the Salesian Fathers of Turin the "Spiritual Colloquies," and later many other things, where you can best see the soul of my dearest boy.

Write to me if I can do anything else.

With best wishes, believe me,
Yours truly,
PIETRO CARDINAL MAFFI.

When the Minister of Public Instruction sent a communication to the young writer's mother relative to his death, he called him a "new Christian mircle." Among others outside of the Catholic cleargy who have also testified to the power that was in his work is Senator Isidoro Del Lungo, one of the best critics in Italy, who has collected and published the last writings of Borsi.

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Why this hurry, good people? When you drove a buggy 15 years ago you were well content to draw up for two or three minutes to permit the horse to switch a fly.

High-speed men and women, your place is on the race track. Public roads are for motorists not for speed nuts. We are building a whole series of nice speedways all over the country for you. Here you may hit it up, chasing your tail-light to your heart's content, and people may pay to see it.

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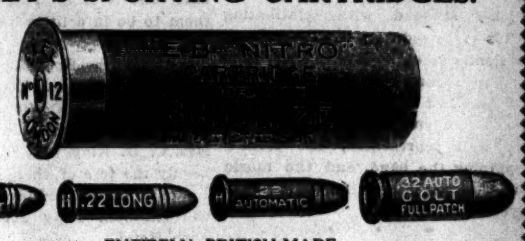

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Shanghai Events

(Continued from Page 8)

Chesterfield settees with chairs in natural cane, brown stained, and white enamel. All the seats have cushions, covered in unbleached and white cotton with little pictures, a never failing source of attraction to children, in applique. These will wash perfectly. There are also comfortable nursing chairs, low and without arms, and any number of tables and chairs and little stools. But the gem of the collection is an exquisite wicker cot, trimmed with pale blue, the pillow and coverlet having been worked at the Siccawei Convent.

The above is only one of many sections, but it has been given in so much detail that there is little space for more this week. There will be delightful things, however, to hear as well as to see, and about twenty children are already rehearsing scenes from "Peter Pan," for Peter, that elusive young person so beloved of the nursery world, is to make an appearance and young people will have the privilege of listening to a real story-teller, who, at the most thrilling points will illustrate his tale by means of living pictures.

* * *

The ball room at the Palace Hotel was crowded to overflowing on Thursday, the occasion being Mrs. Winterhalter's first "at home" this season. Mrs. Winterhalter, handsomely gowned in white with corsage thickly studded with scintillating beads received the guests, being efficiently aided by Mrs. Kellog, Mrs. Andersen and Mrs. Smith. The Admiral and his staff were present, the "Brooklyn" and "Galveston" being well represented, the former supplying the band, and the music and dancing were thoroughly enjoyed.

* * *

All will agree that the weather could not have been much worse during the first three days of the races. Most people were well wrapped up in great coats and furs. In fact, from a modistic point of view, the weather was exactly what a Frenchman described it, *"execrable!"*. With the dull skies everything appeared flat and nothing showed to advantage though there were some pretty gowns on the course. Mrs. Fairchild looked very well in a tete-de-negre coat and skirt, the coat with a beaver collar, a wide-brimmed panne hat in tone being worn with this. Tete-de-negre, by the way, seems to be the color *par excellence* this season. Mrs. J. Johnstone and Mrs. Hickling both wore smart blue serge coats and skirts with neat little velor hats, while Mrs. Herlofsen was dressed in a very becoming black and white striptd taffeta gown prettily draped at the sides to disclose touches of multi-colored embroidery. The sleeves were of ninon. A velvet hat trimmed with fur was worn with this gown. Mrs. Hooptr cosily ensconced in a beautiful coat of musquash, quite long, with sable collar and cuffs, a band of the same running round the hem, could happily defy a very chilly wind blowing over the course on Wednesday.

Mrs. H. Morriss wore a tete-de-negre cloth coat and skirt with a touch of old rose at the collar, Mrs. Pickens being attired in navy blue, with a fascinating row of tiny satin buttons at the side. Mrs. Blix also wore navy blue with a large green hat, edged velvet, and trimmed with red flowers and little bunches of orange blossom while Mrs. Mackay was dressed in a putty colored cloth coat and skirt. A very neat and becoming costume was of pale fawn cloth. With this, a marabout stole and a black velvet hat trimmed with four large white chiffon flowers was worn.

* * *

On the 17th inst. Mrs. Ayscough will give a lecture on "Friendly Books in Far Cathay in the Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms to the students of the Language School attached to the Chamber of Commerce. All British Municipal employees have been invited. The lecture begins at 9 p.m.

* * *

The "at home" given by Mrs. J. B. Fearn and Mrs. R. Calder-Marshall on the 3rd in aid of the Blind and disabled Soldiers and Sailors was very much enjoyed by a alrge number of guests. Mrs. Pickens (wife of Lieutenant Pickens of the "Brooklyn") assisted with tea, and Mr. Meyer and Mrs. Isherwood sang during the afternoon. They were in excellent form—the latter's rendering of Tosti's "Goodbye" being extremely beautiful and artistic. Mr. Donne and Mrs. Armistead were most efficient accompanists and Professor Papini delighted all with his violin. Among those present were: Lady de Sausmarez, Mrs. Connell, Mrs. Ayscough, Mrs. Clear, Mrs. Mackay, Miss Alice Allen, Mrs. Wisner, who has recently returned from a visit home, and Mrs. R. F. Sites.

* * *

Friends of Mr. Henry Souter will be pleased to hear that he is better, though not yet equal to resume work.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Burge, who lived here for so many years, have just settled down in Bournemouth. Although the servant problem is a difficult one it is a great pleasure to them to be in a little home of their own again after having lived for so long in rooms. Several old Shanghai friends have visited them recently, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bois, who were staying at Boscomb, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. King who still feel very keenly the loss of their son. About a month before writing Mrs. Burge had tea with Lady Jordan at the Bath Hotel.

* * *

Mrs. Hughes gave a little dance at her house on Monday night.

* * *

Mrs. George Wilson, with her little daughter, arrived here from Hankow on the 1st inst. to spend a fortnight with Mrs. Bremner. It was a great disappointment to her to find on her arrival that her sister, Miss Bremner, had been ill in bed with fever for a week. Miss Bremner has been distinctly better the last few days but her progress is very slow, and she will not be able to leave her room for some time.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Morris recently gave a farewell dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb who left for the States by the "Monteagle" yesterday.

* * *

Mrs. Carl Gamberg Andresen and Mrs. William Haris Booth will be "at home" on Wednesday, 15th inst.

* * *

Miss Margery Wheen, Scout Mistress of the Shanghai High School, and the Girl Scouts will hold a Bazaar in order to collect sufficient funds to maintain a bed at the Netley Hospital for a year. It is entirely their own idea and effort and will, no doubt, be well patronized and sufficient funds be forthcoming so that they may attain this most laudable object. The sale will be held at the School House, 88 Avenue Road, from 3.30 to 7 o'clock on November 17.

* * *

On the 2nd inst. Mrs. Ransom gave an "at home" in honor of Mrs. Overton, wife of Dr. Overton, and Mrs. Perkins.

* * *

Miss Shadgett's many friends will delighted to hear that she has recovered sufficiently from her operation to leave the hospital, where she has been for the past three weeks, and has returned to her brother's house.

* * *

Mrs. J. Johnstone is to be most heartily congratulated on the very enjoyable entertainment organized by her and presented at the Country Club on Thrusday evening in aid of the Star and Garter Hospital for Totally Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

The first part of the program consisted of music, a little play, and a hornpipe, the latter cleverly danced by Master Rory Macleod and Dermot Hanbury.

Miss Pattie O'Hanlan's exquisite contralto voice immediately found its way to the heart of her audience and she was vociferously encored, Dr. Billinghurst playing the cello obligato to "A Perfect Day". Mrs. Isenman, too, so pleased her listeners that they were not contented till she had added another song to the program. Miss Macleod's violin solo elicited hearty applause and she also responded to the request "for more". Mrs. Powell's delightful playing held her audience Enthralled to the end of the three charming pieces selected. Mr. Curry gave four delighful American Indian Songs, and these with the little "Duologue" completed the first part of the program.

In the little play "Clearly and Concisely" the scene takes place in the Silence Room of a club. A fair and quite irresponsible lady (Mrs. Stokes) has made an appointment with a gentleman (Mr. Stokes) whose advice she has sought on a matter not made clear till the end of the scene. Her prolongued chattering on everything under the sun except the point at issue causes her victim, who is bored and irritated by turns, to miss three important engagements. The amusing little "Duologue" was much enjoyed, the long monologues being very well sustained.

"The Rest Cure" a short play with five characters, which filled the second part of the program, has for its setting a bedroom in a Nursing Home. The patient (Mr. Stokes), wearing striking night attire, is badgered alternately by the two nurses, the Fair Cat (Mrs. A. P. Stokes) and the Dark Cat (Miss Belbin)—his only friend, really, being the smutty little "slavey", Muriel (Mrs. R. F. C. Master), who, under the impression that he is another patient suffering from heart, tries to cheer him. Her sympathy vanishes, however, when she finds he is only a "nerve" case and the outspoken young lady gives him a piece of her mind, resulting in his determination to regain control of himself and finish the "cure" in his own home. He succeeds in enlisting her sympathy once more and with her aid, escapes, and returns, practically cured, to his charming wife (Mrs. Beck). The whole situation was so humdrous and all the characters were so convincing that the audience were kept in a roar of laughter from start to finish.

Mr. and Mrs. Stokes have been touring England for War Charities with these and other plays, and there is some probability that the program will be repeated at the Lyseum Theater next week for the same funds, when it should draw a big house.

The amount collected for the funds by this very delightful evening was about $1,800.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH CAR AGAIN PROVES WORTH

Eight-Cylinder Car Makes 2,100 Miles in Nine Days Across Seven States

W. B. Stout of the Scripps-Booth company, has just completed driving one of the new eight-cylinder Scripps-Booth from Detroit to Salt Lake City, and reports a remarkable average both of speed and gasoline economy.

About 2,100 miles were covered in this trip in nine days' elapsed time and sixty-six hours' actual running time. About 233 miles were covered every day of the nine days in average, although on one day 327 miles were covered, and 297 miles the day following it.

The trip crossed seven state, and for the whole distance an average of twenty miles per gallon was obtained, while less than two gallons of oil were consumed.

The car arrived at Salt Lake City with the original air in all four tires after carrying a full load at unusual speeds. Maximum speed attained at any point on the trip was sixty-two miles per hour. One distance of twenty-five miles between towns on a winding road was covered in twenty-five minutes.

Spark plugs were not touched during the entire trip, nor were the valves adjusted, yet the motor was as good on its arrival in Salt Lake City as when it left Detroit.

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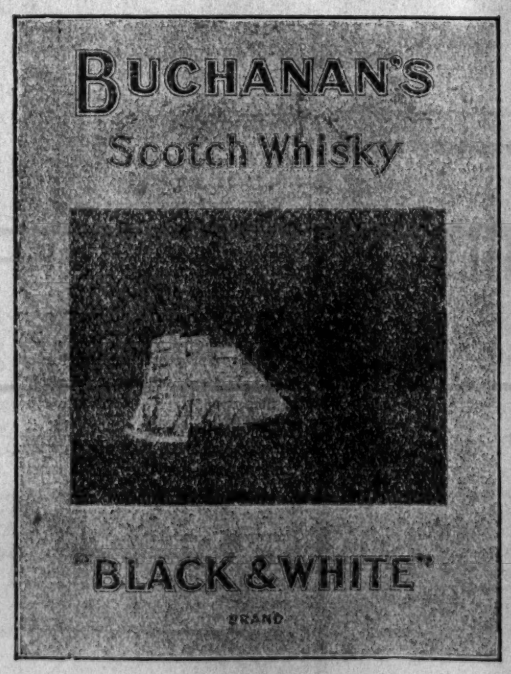

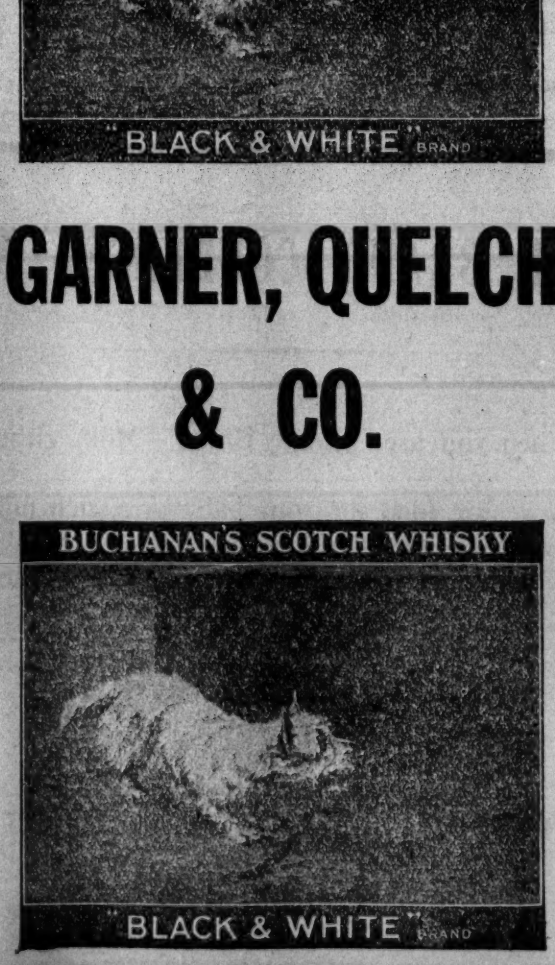

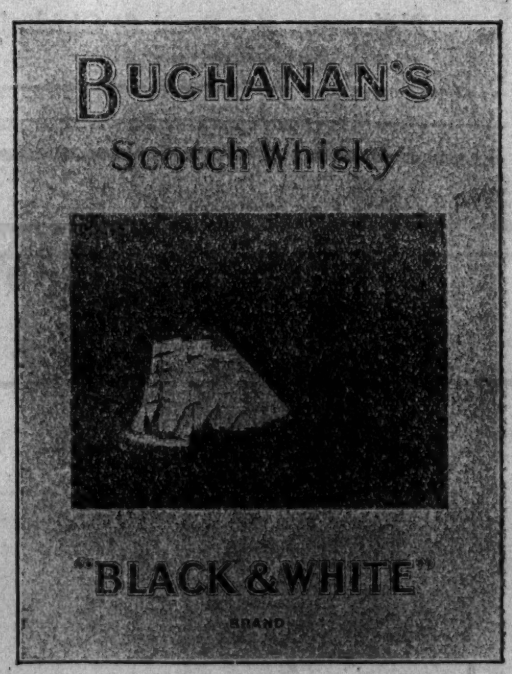

WAR LIFTS ENGLAND TO SPIRITUAL REALM

Religious Retreats R place Theaters, Cricket, and Golf, Says Bishop of Worcester

SPORT SPIRIT STILL LIVES

Not Hate of Germans, but Disgust With Unfairness, Moving Force

New York, October 8.—The immemorial English "week-end" remains an institution despite the war, but instead of being a period for sport and social activity it has become for many British men and women a season of religious observance, according to the Right Rev. Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, Bishop of Worcester, who is in this country to attend the general convention of the Protectant Episcopal Church in St. Louis, and who was interviewed yesterday at the home of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, 451 Madison Avenue. Week-end retreats for persons of all classes have largely superceded week-end pleasure parties, he said.

The Bishop also opened another view of English psychology in a discussion of the war, saying that English men and women did not hate their enemies, although they considered that the Teutonic nations had not been fair. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Greig, Archdeacon of Worcester, who is traveling with the Bishop as his chaplain, in an interview, amplified this thought by explaining that the English people, as he had observed them, regarded the war, from one point of view, as a great game which should be played in the traditional English spirit of sportsmanship, and he said that the English conviction that Germany had not been sportsmanlike in the game of nations was the factor which influenced Englishmen in their feeling that diplomatic and commercial relations should not be resumed with their enemy after the war. Hatred, he said, was not the predominating influence.

Change In England's Life

The Bishop of Worcester opened his interview with a discussion of *the* changes that had come over England since the beginning of the war. He said:

"English life has undergone an extraordinary change since the beginning of the war. When one reflects upon conditions as they were before 1914 it is hard to realize that we are living in the same country, the habit of life and the habit of thought are so completely altered. A few external facts prove this inward change. For example, take that English institution—cricket. Every one knows what a prominent place in English life cricket formerly held. Yet cricket has now been abandoned in England, except by soldiers and schoolboys. All of the cricket fields are closed save those at boys' schools and those situated conveniently for soldiers. One may say that, as far as the great English public is concerned, there is no cricket in the country.

"And the same is true of golf. Hundreds and hundreds of golf links, were before the beginning of the war, players used to stand in long lines waiting for chances to play, are now absolutely deserted. No one plays golf any more.

"The theares, too, would be closed were it not for officers home on leave. One seldom goes to a play now for his own entertainment. The London audiences are almost entirely made up of parties arranged for the entertainment of officers at home for brief periods.

"No law or proclamation has caused English people to turn from their former social indulgences. Of course the numbers available for these things have been reduced by the demands of the war, but those who are available have given up the sports and entertainments for other pursuits. Many of the things that formerly occupied much time and attention among Englishmen have simply become inharmonious with the new habits of life and though. They don't fit, that's all.

Great Spiritual Awakening

"And as former customs and practices have been discontinued, other activities and interests have seized the English mind and heart. Most striking among the recent developments is the religious or spiritual awakening of the people that has begun to be so notable. There is no doubt, it seems to me, but that England is at the dawn of a great religious revival that will spread in all directions over a great field. This revival, in all of its extent and influence, may not reach its height for years, for no great religious movement comes suddenly. It always begins with a growing religious intensity among those who normally care about religion, and after this intensity has continued and increased to a high degree among the comparatively few who are always in sympathy with the Church, it spreads to the outer world of habitual religious indifference, and then becomes a revival of the whole people.

"This intensity is already impressively manifest among the normally religious, and even among some others. These are experiencing the awakening now which will sooner or later arouse all.

"One of the evidences or symptoms of this religious intensity is the enormous increase in the number of people who make use of retreats. And the number of retreats held has grown in proportion to those seeking them. Our own diocese only reflects conditions everywhere. My own residence. Hartlebury Castle, was given up entirely to retreats last summer. Retreats were held in many other places—some of which would have been considered odd before the war.

No War Sentiment In Retreats

"Each of these retreats is either a week-end retreat for busy men and women or else lasts for from three to four days, and, except in the first and last hours of each, there is no social intercourse among those participating in them. There are half a dozen services and three addresses each day, and the remaining time is spent in silent prayer and meditation.

"The war plays almost no direct part in the retreats. The usual prayers for the sick and wounded are read and God is asked to bless and prosper our armies according to His wisdom, but there is no discussion of the war and the retreats are never made occasions for partiotic or political demonstration or appeal. They are religious gatherings of persons seeking spiritual communion with God and nothing else.

"One of the characteristics of these retreats is the manner in which the people go to them simply under religious inspiration. Social and political differences disappear. Persons of all classes meet and mingle without regard for distinctions of class. At one retreat in Hartlebury Castle, for example, side by side were the owner of quite a well-known castle who came in his motor car and a man from the coalpits. I have often seen doctors, magistrates, farmers, and laborers seated at the same table. And the same religious democracy is noticeable at the retreats of women, which are held apart from those of men.

"Another evidence of the spiritual awakening is in the number of soldiers presenting themselves for confirmation. In hospitals, confirmation. In hospitals, convalescent camps, villages, and everywhere soldiers are seeking confirmation in in great numbers.

"A third evidence is the increased attendance at communion services. Despite the fact that in every parish the war has drawn away a great many persons, thus materially reducing the number of communicants, the actual attendance at communion since the beginning of the war far exceeds the attendance before the war. And similarly the attendance at weekday services has greatly increased."

No Political Parties Now

Changing the subject to politics, the Bishop said:

"Of course, there are no more political parties in England. Persons are no longer Liberals and Conservatives—but Englishmen. There have been only three or four contested elections since the war began. By agreement between both of the great parties, whenever the seat of a Liberal becomes vacant it is filled by another Liberal, and the vacant seat of a Conservative is filled by another Conservative."

Asked the English estimate of Lloyd George, the Bishop said:

"Like every one else he has matured greatly. He has mellowed and has become much more the statesman and much less the politician. Consequently he is highly admired by Conservatives as well as by Liberals, and is no longer considered a dangerous radical!."

The feeling for Gemany in England is not one of passionate hatred, the Bishop said.

"I see no evidence of hatred in England," he continued. "You know we English are not good haters. You may discuss the war for hours with Englishmen of all classes and hear no abuse of our enemies. Even now the sporting spirit of Enyland is strong. We believe in playing the game fairly and in winning by every proper means, but we don't believe in vilifying our opponents. Of course, we believe that our cause is just, and we never doubt and never have doubted our final success, but we are playing the game like sportsmen."

The Bishop said also that while the English blamed the military class of Germany for the war and not the German masses, it was "not easy to draw very fine distinctions between one class and another in a united nation.'

America's Troubles Understood

Asked what was the attitude of England toward America, the Bishop said that no well-informed Englishman failed to see many important advantages to the Allies in American neutrality.

"Over and above the large flow of munitions," he said, "great advantage has accrued from the action of America in Germany as regards English prisoners and persons interned in German camps. The work done by United States officials in this matter has been invaluable. Nor does and thoughtful Englishman fail to understand that America has problems and difficulties of its own which outsiders can scarcely estimate. Consequently we are not disposed to censure the United States of America for the policy followed.,,

In discussing the war, the Bishop spoke not only as an observer, but as a participant, for two of his sons have enlisted and one of them is now in the Caucasus.

Dr. Greig in developing the idea of England,s sportsmanship in the war, said.

"We don,t hate Germany, and it is not hatred that makes us feel disinclined to enter into relations with Germany after the war. Just as our sporting spirit impies us to play the games fairly now, it actuates us to hold ourselves apart from one who has not played, and is not playing, the game fairly. Here's an illustration. I was playing golf with a man once and lost my ball. As I was searching for it, he, with strictenforcement of the rules, suddenly took out his watch and said: 'Five minutes are up. You lose the hole. Here's your ball.' The ball was right at his feet and he had not told me. Well, I haven't played with that man since. I don't hate him, I simply don't want to play with him any more. In a like spirit, when a school football team in England finds that a rival team does not play a sportsmanly game, it simply eliminates that rival from its list of friendly competitors. But there is no hatred.

No Intercourse With Germans

"And so it is with Germany. We feel that she did not play the game fairly before the war, and is not playing it fairly now—so we do not wish to have anything to do with her. This includes commercial non-intercourse as well as social. We could not have the one without the other. I am meeting you now in a business way, yet of necessity our meeting is partly social. We shake hands and wish each other well, and we are pleasant in the conduct of our business. Any other condition would be impossible.

"A striking evidence of the fact that hatred of Germany does not dominate Englishmen, and also of the fact that, where our enemies play fair, we honor them, was given recently when two Teuton airmen were killed and brought down near my home. The English airmen were united in the desire to bury them with military honors. They said that the German airmen had always shown the sporting spirit, that they had played the game fairly, and that they would ardently oppose any plan to deprive the dead Germans of a military burial. So those two bodies were buried with military honors. They were carried to their graves by English airmen."

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"In der Nacht:"
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 11, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 80⅛ = Tls. 1.24 @ 73.4 = $1.70

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	73.15
Thai Gold Bars: 973 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1740
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3-3¾—Tls.	6.03
Exch. @ 73.4—Mex....$	8.22
Peking Bar ....Tls.	318½
Native Interest	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	34⅛ d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T..$	476⅛
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-3⅜
London	Demand	3-3 13/16
India	T.T.	245½
Paris	T.T.	460½
Paris	Demand	461
New York	T.T.	78¾
New York	Demand	78⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	69½
Japan	T.T.	64¾
Batavia	T.T.	189⅝

Bank's Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m-s. Cdts.	3-5 1/16
London ..... 4 m-s. Docy.	3-5⅛
London ..... 6 m-s. Cdts.	3-5 1/16
London ..... 6 m-s. Docy.	3-5⅛
Paris ..... 4 m-s.	476½
New York ..... 4 m-s.	81¾

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR NOVEMBER

£1=Hk. Tls.	5.70
Hk. Tls. 1=Francs	4.87
„ „ 1=Marks	†3.98
Gold $1=Hk. Tls.	1.30
Hk. Tls. 1=Yen	1.64
„ „ 1=Rupees	2.63
„ „ 1=Rouble	2.72
„ „ 1=Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, November 11, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Chemors Tls. 1.90

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 118.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, November 11, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Langkats Tls. 23.00 cash

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows:—

The Shanghai Races took place on the 6th, 7th and 8th inst. and will be concluded on the 11th. During these days the Exchange remains nominally open but share business is practically suspended. On the re-opening of the Exchange on the 9th the tenor of the market was exceedingly dull. The sharp rise in exchange to 3s. 4⅛d. and the uncertainty regarding the future course of exchange makes share dealing very difficult, and very few transactions have been recorded during the past two days. As regards Rubbers, the tendency of high exchange towards lower quotations has been counteracted by the greatly enhanced prices ruling for Raw Rubber. The market generally remains fairly steady with, if anything, a tendency towards lower prices.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, November 10.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were as follows:—

Consols 2½% for a/c	56¼
Cheques on London at Paris	27.80
T. T. on London at New York	4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot)	34¼
Bank of England Rate of Discount	6%
Market rate of Discount	5⅝%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F.	20.20
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	8.35
Cotton; Mid American Spot	11.42
Plantation Rubber December (paid)	2/8¼
Indian Tea	10d.
Ceylon Tea	10d.

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Silk Market Report

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows:—

White Silk.—A good business has continued for America in Tsatlee New Style at Tls. 10 advance in spite of the big rise in exchange, but probably exchange against these purchases had been in a great part already settled. Other markets have not operated. Stocks of all descriptions are small and well held.

Tsatlee New Style.—M. H. Y. Blue Dragon and Feima Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 775 av. Five Lion and Leopard Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 760-70 av. Lion and Scale, Sheep and Flag 1, 2, 3, Tls. 755-60 av. Three Arrow 1, 2, Tls. 740 av.

Export From Shanghai, Season 1916-1917

Export Figures

All bales are picul bales.

Season 1914-1915

White Silk, to Europe, etc., in 80 catty

To America in picul bales	bales White	bales Yellow	Total bales
From 1st June to date, 1916-1917	9,410	8,519	17,929
Against corresponding period 1915-1916	12,346	7,581	19,927
*1914-1915	5,204	6,417	11,621

1st, 1917 piculs.

Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk	6,000
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk	9,000
Settlements for America, White Silk	5,500
	20,500
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk	1,000
Yellow Silk	1,500
Visible Supply for season to date	23,000
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk	500

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, November 10.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—

	£ s. d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b.	124 10 0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	146 10 0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	(Nominal)
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	30 0 0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f.o.b. (1/- Extra in flask)	17 15 0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f.o.b. Wales	31 Nominal
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	16
Standard Tin (Cash)	185 0 0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	54 5 0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b.	26 5 0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	186 10 0

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Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kiang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial: Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo	Yokohama	

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Haangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by	
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC	
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.	

President, Andre Berthelet.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited
(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	... Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	... „	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	... „	20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,931,774.11
U.S.	$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG. Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

E. C. J. WYNBERG. Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.	$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H.	$1,357,850
Reserve Fund	H.	$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JIKUAN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH. Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

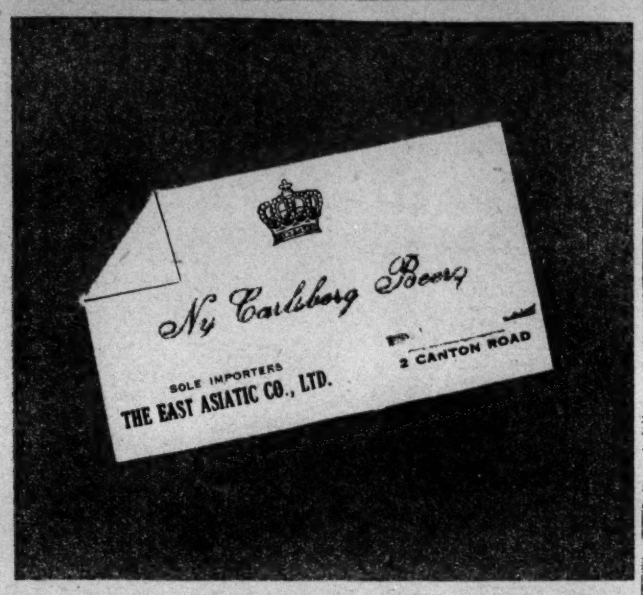
6559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on November 7, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
Cod	„	16-20
Mandarin	„	20-40
Mackerel	„	25-30
Pomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	20-30
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.00-2.50
Duck	„	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	60-90
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	15-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	3-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	5-7
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	3-10
Pineapples	each	none
Pomeloes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	12-20
Pears	per lb.	3-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Sheets	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	20-30
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	40-50
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	5-7
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.60-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	5-7
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.50
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.80
Bran	„	$3.10
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	10.00
Stove Coal	„ Tls.	16.50
Firewood	per 66 bundles	$1.00

B. KILNER, Chief Inspector.



"HALF-WATT"

TYPE ELECTRIC LAMPS

Give *Double* the Illumination at *Same* Current Cost

or

The *Same* Illumination at *Half* the Current Cost

"Dula" Half Watt Sizes 80-100-150 Watts

"Atmos" Half Watt Sizes 200-300-500 Watts

(Candle Power *Double* the Above)

Utmost Economy Effected Brilliant White Light, Longlife "Dula" Best for Residences, Offices, Stores.

"Atmos for Factories, Godowns, Street Lighting.

Obtainable from Electrical Contractors or

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., (Of China) LTD.

7 Jinkee Road. 'Phones 1606 & 1608.

HONAN ANTHRACITE COAL

is absolutely

SMOKELESS.

It does NOT DIRTY your rooms with soot and dust.

Its BEAUTIFUL FIRE brings comfort and satisfaction.

Its GREAT DURABILITY reduces expenses.

'PHONE 1371

FU CHUNG CORPORATION,

A 262 Szechuen Road, (rear of the Continental Hotel)

The Shanghai Stores Co.

Gentlemen's Outfitters, Boot & Shoe Dealers.

21 NANKING ROAD,

Have received new consignments of

NEW SEASON'S GOODS

of everything appertaining to

MEN'S WEAR,

which we guarantee to be

ALL-BRITISH MANUFACTURE

"THETA," "WOLSEY" & "BRITANNIA"

All Wool "UNDERWEAR" Unshrinkable

Welch Margetson's Latest novelties in

Evening "DRESS VESTS" Exclusive Designs

"Silk Scarves" fringed with Colours of Famous Regiments, London Scottish, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, Gordons, Artists, Guards, R.A.M.C., etc.

The Shanghai Stores Co.

21 NANKING ROAD

GERMANS ARE SHORT OF GUNS AND AEROS; FOOD IS PLENTIFUL

Document Captured By Allies Pays High Tribute To Skill Of British

War Correspondents' Headquarters In France, October 4.—Germany is short of guns, aeroplanes and war material of all sorts, but not of food, according to a most sensationally inter-esting document the British have captured, which is called "The Experiences of the Fourth German Corps in the Battle of the Somme."

The document was written as instructions to the troops. It was drawn from the lessons of the battle by Gen. Count von Arnim, the corps commander, who has been fighting opposite the British throughout the offensive. The document starts out by paying a tribute to the British infantry, "which undoubtedly has learned much since last autumn's offensive."

Acknowledges Foe's Skill

"It shows great dash in attack," the document continues. "The Englishman also has physique and training in his favor. One must acknowledge the skill of the English in rapidly consolidating captured positions and their great tenacity in the defense of them."

Owing to the terrific concentration of the British artillery fine, says the document, front lines of trenches should be thinly held and dependence placed on small groups of machine gunners. Once the British lay a curtain of fire on a trench, it adds, the men had better evacuate it and lie down in the open.

Most interesting to the officers, in view of the fact that the British have so consistently held ground they have taken against counter attack, is what Gen. von Arnim says on the subject.

"If counter attacks which, on account of the situation ought to be metodically prepared, are hurried, they cost much blood, because the troops lose their trust in the leaders if they fail, which nearly always happens," says Gen. von Arnim.

Signal System Breaks Down

He then complains that the "existing telephone system has proved totally inadequate in consequence of the development of the fighting," and says the artillery signal system broke down.

"The numerical superiority of the British airmen and the fact that their machines were better made is disagreeably apparent to us," Gen. von Arnim says. He speaks of the surprisingly bold procedure of British airmen, who were often "able to fire successfully on our troops with machine guns by descending to within a few hundred feet of the ground." He adds that the German anti-aircraft guns could not continue firing at that height "without exposing their own troops to the serious danger of shell fragments."

Gen. von Arnim warns his infantry to use their rifles against these daring British aviators. He says that the ammunition supply and the artillery are inadequate and that maps were insufficient in quantity and bad as regards details. Also the supply of horses has reached the utmost limit.

Of the food suply Gen. von Arnim says:

"No special difficulties arose. The supply columns proved sufficient."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. write as follows:

The local shortness of silver combined with the strength the silver market at home, has sent rates of exchange sky-rocketing for near delivery, and in ordinary times stock-holders of imported merchandise here would be going through a nerve-racking ordeal in watching the tael value of their goods melting like snow, with their hands tied at the same time by a stagnation in demand. Now the position is different. Imported goods are rare and precious, and cannot be replaced except at enormous prices coupled with long and doubtful deliveries. Auction values are more easily susceptible to passing influences, and have shown a little easiness in tone, but private holders can supply in spoonfuls, and at their own prices, demand as it may arise.

Grey Shirtings 8¼-lbs.—Market steady but very quiet except for a few small purchases by Northern markets in Black Mandarin at Tls. 3.55, and Three Joss at Tls. 5.07½. Auction prices a few candareens down.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—A small business for the Yangtsze in the following chops is all that we have to report:—Bridge at Tls. 4.50, and Red Cock at Tls. 4.10. Auctions easier.

12-lbs. 36-in.—Szechuen buyers are holding off at the moment but some of the smaller Yangtsze outlets have taken the following:—Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 5.50, President at Tls. 5.40, and Soldier A A A at Tls. 4.80. Lower prices were paid in most cases for auction goods.

White Shirtings.—These goods keep quite steady for private chops but prices at auction were on a lower scale all round. Sales are returned in Large Dog at Tls. 7.05, Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 7.00, Blue Stag at Tls. 6.30, Nine "Tah" at Tls. 6.30, Blue Phoenix at Tls. 6.10, Blue Cash (4,000 pieces) at Tls. 5.70, and Five Clocks at Tls. 5.55.

Drills and Sheetings.—Sellers have lowered prices slightly to meet the market especially in the case of Japanese goods, but no sales have been effected.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Market nominally lower all round for auction and private chops, but very little business has been transacted.

Cotton.—With the advance in exchange our local staple has steadily declined in prices, and a drop of nearly a tael a picul is to be recorded, quotations today being:—Tungchow Tls. 25.40 to Tls 24.60. Steamed Ginned Tls 23 60 to Tls. 23.40. Four Chop Tls. 23 40 to Tls. 23.20. Ordinary Shanghai Tls. 23.00 to Tls. 22.80: market weak at the close.

The Liverpool quotations are cabled by Reuter as follows:—Middling American at 11.32d. Egyptian at 19.00d. and Bengal Cotton at 8.20d. per lb.

The New York quotations are as follows:—G. cts. 19.44 for January, G. cts. 19.55 for March.

Local Yarn.—No business has been transacted during the interval.

Indian Yarn.—Market very quiet with only a few sales of 10s. to report as follows:—

No. 10s. 100 Bales Pabaney (Ring) at Tls. 91.00, 200 Bales Tricumdass (Ring) at Tls. 89.00/89.50, and 200 Bales Vase at Tls. 91.00/91.50.

Japanese Yarn.—Prices have receded several taels per bale in sympathy with the rise in exchange, sales being:—

No. 16s. 50 Bales 3 Horses at Tls. 108.00, and 50 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 109.00.

No. 20s. 100 Bales Red Fisherman at Tls. 111.00.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, Nov. 10.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantations First Latx.

Spot, 2s. 8d. paid.

January to March, 2s. 8¾d. paid.

Tendency of Market, steady.

Last Quotation, London, Nov. 9:—

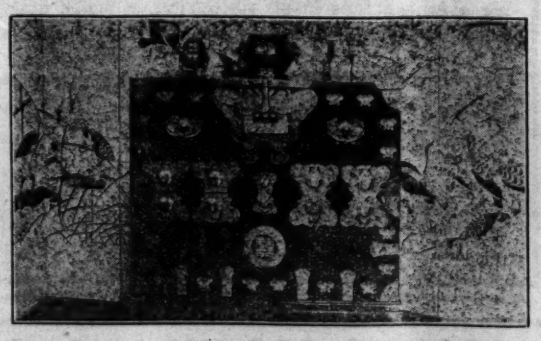
Spot, 2s. 7¾d. paid.

January to March, 2s. 8¼d. buyers.

Tendency of Market, quiet.

Korean Chests, Brasses, Amber, Potteries, etc.

SUITABLE FOR 'XMAS PRESENTS.



Mr. Taylor, the well-known Collector, who is returning to Korea next week, will show samples of Brass and Amber and a complete set of photos showing a complete line of chests. Write for appointment to:

Mr. W. W. Taylor, Astor House Hotel.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$730 S.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	4
Cathay, pref	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400 B.
North China	150 B.
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$257½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$161 B.
Hongkong Fire	$387 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	109/6 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 18½ S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 22½.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons	29s. 3d.
Philippine	Tls. 1.
Raub	Tls. 2¾
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 132½
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13½ S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82.
Hongkong Wharf	$84½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 92.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 91.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 167½
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 80 B.
International Pref	Tls. 75
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80 S.
Oriental	Tls. 44 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 118 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 16¼ S.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6½
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Sugar	Tls. 138 B.
Green Island	Tls. 10.60 S.
Langkats	Tls. 23 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$98.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 7 B.
Weeks	Tls. 18.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 14¾.
Amherst	Tls. 1½ B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 12½ S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6.40.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.80.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5½.
Bute	Tls. 1.85 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.90 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 16
Cheng	Tls. 3.55.
Consolidated	Tls. 3¾ B.
Dominion	Tls. 14¾.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9.40
Java Consolidated	Tls. 22½.
Kamunting	Tls. 8¼
Kapala	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang	Tls. 30½
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 13.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 22.
Padang	Tls. 17.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 12.
Permata	Tls. 5¾
Repah	Tls. 1.60.
Samagagas	Tls. 1.17½ B.
Seekee	Tls. 8 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1¾ B.
Senawang	Tls. 19.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 9.
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.92½.
Sungala	Tls. 1.70 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 13.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6.80.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.17½
Taiping	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.17½.
Tebong	Tls. 27.
Ulobri	Tls. 2
Ziangbe	Tls. 7¼.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 86.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 90 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for November 10 was 115 tons."

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

On Thursday, Nov. 16, at 9.15 p.m.

Under the Patronge of

Sir E. D. H. FRASER, K. C. M. G., H. B. M.'s Consul-General.

H. M. GOVERNMENT TOUR

OF

"BRITAIN PREPARED"

AND

THE OFFICIAL WAR FILMS

Under the Gracious Patronage of

Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary.

"BRITIAN PREPARED" Advertisement daily

Sole Director (for India and the Far East)

Mr. Maurice E. Bandman.

FOR 4 NIGHTS ONLY:

Thursday, 16th, Friday, 17th, Saturday, 18th & Sunday, 19th Nov.

USUAL PRICES.

TWO MATINEES: Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

(Children Half-Price)

Book Now at Moutrie's

11614

THE Apollo THEATRE

PROGRAMME FOR November 12th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

THE GREAT BUNKERR

Classic Dancer and America's Greatest Impersonator.

"PIERROT DISILLUSIONISED"

Italian Film d'Art Featuring Mlle. Napierkowska.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES

Depicting latest events of interest.

"A THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD"

One Reel American Kinema Play

"SOME OUTDOOR GAMES"

Slow cinematography science and nature series.

"BILLY NOW A MEDICO"

An amusing comedy.

"THE BASEBALL BUG"

A laughable comedy from start to finish.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

12th & 13th Nov.

"DAISY DOODAH'S DIAL"

Comedy

"THERESA, THE ADVENTURESS"

"EVERY INCH A HERO"

Comedy

NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC

"WHEN THE RIGHT MAN COMES ALONG"

Comedy

"HIS LUCKLESS LOVE"

Comedy.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME

for

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. 13th, 14th, and 15th November.

1.—Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster.

2.—Recreation. Charlie Chaplin comedy.

3.—DIAMOND FROM THE SKY. Serial Drama in 30 Chapters, each Chapter 2 parts. PROLOGUE.

4.—DIAMOND FROM THE SKY. Chapter One, Part One.

5.—DIAMOND FROM THE SKY. Chapter One, Part Two.

6.—DIAMOND FROM THE SKY. Chapter Two, Part One.

7.—DIAMOND FROM THE SKY. Chapter Two, Part Two.

The above serial has been obtained at a great cost to be shown exclusively at this theatre. It is the most wonderful, thrilling and amazing picture ever produced. In short, it is THE BEST PRODUCED. Two chapters will be shown in every change of programme.

Change of programme Every Monday and Thursday

Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents

G. $10,000 has been offered by the Manufacturers for a suggestion.

KEUN SEEN THEATRE

366 FOOCHOW ROAD

TONIGHT TONIGHT

The Great Renville Roberty

Master Magician and Illusionist

BLACK-ART

BLACK-ART

And his company of 1st Class Artists.

Miss IRENE BERYL

Classical Dancer

CHARLIE

Whistler and Comedian.

THE WARLEYS

Sketch Artists and Dancers.

SYLVANO LOPES

Pianist and Accompanist.

Magnificent Costumes. Brilliant Light Effects.

THE FINEST SHOW TRAVELLING THE EAST.

Prices of Admission:

$1.00 1st Class, 60 Cts. 2nd Class.

11602

Victoria Theatre

Sunday

November 12th

TWO FAREWELL PERFORMANCES

BY

WOLSELEY CHARLES' RENOWNED COMPANY

"THE SCAMPS"

In their Merry Vaudeville Entertainment.

PRICES:

$2.00, $1.50 & $1.00

Plan open now

AT

Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Showing on Monday, 13th

"JULIUS CAESAR"

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE:

Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., *President.*

A. W. Burkill — E. V. Hobbs, M.R.C.V.S.

L. Midwood — H. Tiefenbacher

E. O. Cumming — Capt. G. Rabier

Dr. H. Fresson — O. M. Green

E. R. Hooper — J. K. Tweed

Col. C. D. Bruce

K. J. McEuen

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance offices.

D. V. WANOSTROCHT,

Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasurer

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 13	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 15	..	Boston & New York	Egremont Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
" 16	..	New York via Panama	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	..	Tacoma	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 18	..	Tacoma	Itsukushima maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 18	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
" 18	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 27	10.30*	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec 2	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 2	noon	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 7	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 16	P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 21	P.M.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 30	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 13	P.M.	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 14	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
" 14	1.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 15	..	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 16	A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 17	P.M.	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 18	10.00*	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 20	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kashimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 21	10.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec 2	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 12	11.00*	M'seilles, London via H'kong	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
" 17	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 20	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogie	Br.	Glen Line
" 26	10.00*	M'seilles, London via H'kong	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 27	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 30	P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amazone	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 11	..	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
" 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
" 17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 12	11.00*	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyuen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 12	11.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kalgan	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 14	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 14	noon	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 14	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	D.L.	Hongkong Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	..	Takao, Foochow via Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 19	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	P.M.	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
" 22	5.00	Hongkong	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 12	10.00*	Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tientsin	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 13	..	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
" 14	A.M.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Taishun	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
" 14	D.L.	Newchwang	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	D.L.	Newchwang	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	1.00	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M.R.
" 14	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 14	noon	Haichow, Eching	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	P.M.	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 17	3.00	Tsingtao, Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 18	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	..	Tientsin via Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov 12	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 12	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 13	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 14	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 14	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 16	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 17	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 11	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Nov 11	Hankow	Kiangyung	245	Chi.	C.M.S. N.Co.	KLYW
Nov 11	Wenchow	Kwangchi	205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 11	New York	Eurymedon		Br.	B. & S.	
Nov 11		Yushun	1079	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	OD
Nov 11	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 11	Hankow	Kutwo	924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 11	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1766	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Nov 11	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Nov 11	Japan	Yokohama maru	3817	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Nov 11	Chefoo	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 11	Chefoo	Tungchow	1268	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 11	Japan	Nyanza	4184	Br.	P. & O.	
Nov 11	Chefoo	Hsinchi	1985	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 11	Hankow etc.	Sutwo	1961	Br.	J.M.M.Co.
" 11	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	681	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 11	Hankow etc.	Changon	1269	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 11	Japan ports	Omi maru	2092	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 11	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	1489	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 11	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	1323	Chi.	K.M.A.
" 11	Japan	Kunajiri maru	3762	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 11	Japan	Takeshima maru	973	Jap.	M. B. Co.
" 11	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co

Men-of-War In Port

Station	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B H	Oct. 25	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am cru.	9215	30	562	Day
S p.	Oct. 21	Cruise	Kicano	Am g-b.	620	8	96	Coxe
P & O B I	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
P & O B I	Nov. 8	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	54	Loftin
7 p.	Oct. 25	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke
B N B	Oct. 21	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIllwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Sunday, November 12 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangyu, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, November 13 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. B. A. Wilks, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Kwangchi, Capt. J. Smith, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Korea Maru, will leave on Wednesday, November 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping November 13. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. Passengers booked to all, pointed in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengs and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Malta with the London mail of Oct. 5 left Hongkong on Friday, and is expected to arrive Shanghai tomorrow afternoon. She had brought 8,960 bales of Bombay yarn.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kungping (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Friday.

The R.M. s.s. Monteagle left Hongkong on November 8, at 5 p.m., and is due at Woosung today, about 10 p.m. She will be despatched for Vancouver, B.C., via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C., tomorrow, and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 7 a.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Koonshing from Tientsin:—Mr. Wakeford Cox.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. Daly.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung from Hankow:—Mr. Mollitor, Mrs. Fiedler and Mrs. Spalkler.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Weihaiwei:—Mr. and Mrs. Stockas and children, Mrs. and Miss Fearon, Mr. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Juvet and children, Mr. A. Colowl, Mrs. Wall, Miss Jorgenson, Mr. E. Schlandecke and Mr. E. E. Shamoon.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Yokohama:—Mr. A. L. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9.30 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Nyanza will leave the Customs jeety at 9.30 a.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Monteagle will leave the Customs jetty at 7 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

10.—Anticyclone decreasing in intensity but still prevailing over Central China. Winter monsoon moderating along the coast. Weather fine in the North; gradually improving in our regions.

Rough weather between the Loochoos and the Bonin.

11.—Very fine, cold weather. The barometer reads still above the average. Light N.W. breezes.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, November 11, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	768.18	768.52
" Inches	30.24	30.26
Variation mm. for 24 h	†0.92	†2.03
Variation mm. for 12h	†0.27	†0.74
Wind Direction	WNW	WNW
Wind Miles per hour	16	28
Miles	9.9	17.4
Temperature Cen	3°6	10°7
Temperature Fahr	38.5	50.7
Humidity: 00	97	68
Nebulosity: 5-10	0	0
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	Chins	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Nov 1	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.	Irt. D.
Nov 7	Dalny	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Nov 10	Hongkong	Chiyuen	1201	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Nov 10	Chefoo	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co	SHW
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Nov 5	Swatow	Foochow	1228	Br.	B. & S.	YKDW
Nov 5	Japan	Fulisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. Co.	MBKW
Nov 6	Japan	Fukuju maru	1242	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Nov 10		Hunan	1443	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 5		Ichi maru	680	Jap.	M.B.K.	CERCW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D
Oct 27	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 31	Hongkong	Kamo maru	4940	Jap.	N. Y. K.	ONW
Nov 8	Hongkong	Katori maru	6662	Jap.	N. Y. K.	CMCW
Nov 9	Chinwangtao	Kaga maru	808	Jap.	N. Y. K.	KMAW
Nov 10	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	244	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Nov 2	Swatow	Linan	1352	Br.	B. & S	CNWP
Nov 5	Hongkong	Luchow	1262	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 6	Hongkong	Laisang	2225	Br.	B. & S.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Oct 30	Hankow	Meisn	416	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Nov 4	Tsingtao	Ono maru	1043	Jap.	S.M.R.	WW
Nov 7	Shih Huiyao	Proteus	1025	Nor.	K. M. A.	OWSB
July 8	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Oct 24	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	8 p
Nov 10	Hankow	Siangsang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Oct 20	Hankow	Tahung maru	1076	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Nov 9	Hankow	Tachi maru	1828	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Nov 10	Hankow	Tatung	882	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 10	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 5	Hankow	Yunkiang maru	1496	Jap.	N.K.K.	OD
Nov 7	Dalny	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Nov 9	Japan	Yodo maru	1860	Jap.	Furukawa	
Nov 9	Hongkong	Yingchow	266	Br.	B. & S.	WTW

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers "Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia" 14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

	Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.	To San Francisco
S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 23	Dec. 12
S.S. "Ecuador"	Dec. 14	Dec. 27
S.S. "Colombia"	—	—

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to the Agents:

ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., LTD.

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JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

Shanghai to Chicago 18 days Shanghai to New York 19½ days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,850 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

MONTEAGLE..... ....13 Nov. EMPRESS OF JAPAN....13 Jan.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN..18 Nov. MONTEAGLE ..... 7 Feb.

EMPRESS OF ASIA.... 2 Dec. EMPRESS OF ASIA .... 17 "

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 30 Dec. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..17 Mar.

Calling at Nagasaki, Kobe (Inland Sea) and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead Nagasaki

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai.

Tel. No. 1668.

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Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "KOREA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec. 2
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec. 16
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 23
From Nagasaki to San Francisco		
S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Nov. 20
From Nagasaki to Manila		
S.S. "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov. 28
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

NOV. 18, JAN. 30, APRIL 14.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE

REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JAN. 17, APRIL 1.

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD,

'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

Business and Official Notices

B. ROTH & CO.

Coal Merchants

21 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

PRICE LIST OF SCREENED HOUSE COAL

	per ton
Hongay Coal (Lump)	$23.00
Hankow Coal (Nuts)	22.00
Shansi Coal (Nuts)	23.00
Japan Coal (No. 1)	13.50
Japan Coal (No. 2)	12.50
Japan Coal (No. 3)	11.50
Charcoal, for 2 baskets	1.10
Firewood, 60 Bundles	1.00

18-19 Chaoufoong Road,

Montford Place, Private Hotel,

Double & single rooms, moderate rates, good table.

'Phone 1797.

11454

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

THE INTERIOR OF DECORATIVE DISTINCTION

is important in its relation to Fall and Winter Entertaining in the Town House.

Fine interior decoration has become an index of good taste and good standing. Messrs. V. K. SHEN & SON, with 22 years' practical experience, is the firm of reputation.

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YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

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JUST ARRIVED

Portable Outboard-Motor, Fireless Cooking Stove and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

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WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

新新湖西州杭館旅

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated and fine views may be obtained from the windows. This is the best time of year in which to visit Hangchow; the weather is fine and there are no mosquitoes. The house is large, with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

International Recreation Club

31st and 32nd Gymkhana Meeting.

18th and 25th Nov.

Entries close at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 14th November, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application, from the undersigned.

By order,

Y.J. CHANG,

Secretary.

11597

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

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Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching

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Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also every other variety of coal

	per ton
Hongay Anthracite Coal	$21.50
Hankow " "	21.00
House Coal No. 1	13.00
" " " 2	12.50
Kitchen Coal No. 1	12.00
" " " 2	11.50
Fire wood 60 Bundles	1.00
Charcoal 2 Baskets	1.00

COMPRADORE of Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft

WONG LEI FONG

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11502

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

BORDER AGREEMENT FOR CANADA AND U. S.

Mutual Arrangement Made For Benefit Of Motorists Crossing Border

Motoring reciprocity now extends the entire length of the border between the United States and Canada. The American Automobile Association and the Canadian Automobile Federation worked together to obtain the recognition of reciprocity.

It is now possible for American owners to enter Canada and Canadian owners to come into the United States without the giving of a bond for thirty days, which is a period greater than that granted by some States in motoring reciprocity with other States. John A. Wilson, former President of the American Automobile Association, presented the case to Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, and particularly dwelt upon the point that the number of Americans who would cross into Canada would be greatly in excess of the number of Canadians who visited on this side of the line.

In a communication diriected to the American Automobile Association at its Washington headquarters, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury A. J. Peter thus officially sets forth the decision:

"In regard to the admission of automobiles from Canada without the giving of a bond, I have to advise you that the first instructions were sent on June 28 to the Collectors of Customs in New York State, it being understood that the courtesy extended to Canada related only to automobiles arriving in the Province of Ontario from the State of New York. On August 3 the privilege was extended to automobiles arriving at all ports on the Canadian frontier. The period of twenty-one days named in the former instructions has now been extended so as to permit automobiles from Canada to enter at all ports in the United States without the giving of a bond for thirty days."

Vote Tells Gain By Studebakers

Straw Poll of 54 Cities Shows Sales This Year Jump 188 Per Cent

Straw votes and polls are all the fashion during these exciting political days, and the automobile industry likewise seems to be no exception to the rule.

Perhaps the most interesting poll to be made this year showing increases in sales is that recently conducted in the United States by the Studebaker corporation. The results, announced through R. T. Hodgkins, general sales manager, show that in fifty-four cities of eleven representative states the sales of Studebaker cars during the first eight months of this year produced an increase of 188 per cent over the first eight months of last year.

The eleven states were selected in a novel manner. The names of all the states in the country were placed in a hat, and the first eleven drawn were used for purposes of the poll. After the states were chosen, the cities in each were decided upon by a similar process of drawing.

Of the states selected four were located in the East, four in the Middle West and three in the West. They were further divided into northern and southern states.

In addition to the figures for the fifty-four cities, a grand average was taken for both states and cities, sixty-five in number, and showed a gain of 168.6 per cent during the eight months period, as compared with 188 per cent for the cities alone.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Agamemnon	Sept.	8
Agapenor	Sept.	1
Alcinous	Oct.	5
City of Manila	Oct.	19
City of Norwich	Sept.	8
Demodocus	Oct.	13
Fushmi Maru	Oct.	16
Glengyle	Sept.	8
Glenlogan	Sept.	16
Glenstrae	Sept.	5
Birano Maru	Oct.	29
Iyo Maru	Sept.	8
Karonga	Oct.	23
Kitano Maru	Oct.	1
Knight Companion	Sept	24
Machaon	Oct.	20
Miyazaki Maru	Sept	20
Nore	Oct.	30
Pembrokeshire	Sept	14
Phyrrhus	Nov.	10
Sardinia	Oct.	2
Tokuyama Maru	Nov.	1
Toyohashi Maru	Sept.	9
For Marseilles, etc.		
Cordillere	Oct	20
Paul Lecat	Oct.	7
Porthos	Sept	22
For Bombay		
Kamakura Maru	Oct.	19
Novara**	Oct.	16
For Vancouver, etc.		
Empress of Asia	Oct.	7
Empress of Russia	Nov.	4
Harold Dollar	Oct.	6
For New York		
Bolton Castle	Sept.	1
Eurymachus	Sept.	18
Tokiwa Maru	Sept.	6
For San Francisco, etc.		
Alvarado	Oct.	25
Chile	Sept.	21
Ecuador	Oct.	18
Maricopa	Sept.	19
Shinyo Maru	Nov.	4
Tenyo Maru	Oct.	7
For Seattle		
Kamakura Maru	Nov	4
Awa Maru	Nov.	9

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Gleniffer	Sept. 9	Nov. 12
Kashima Maru	Sept. 28	Nov. 25
Mexico Maru		Dec. 2
Mishima maru	Oct. 5	Nov. 28
Malta**	Sept 29	Nov. 13
Nankin**	Oct. 31	Nov. 24
Novara	Oct. 27	Dec. 7
Somali	Nov. 9	Dec. 22
Suwa Maru	Oct. 21	Dec 12
Nyanza		Jan. 5
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Manila Maru		Nov. 20
Empress of Japan		Jan. 2
FROM SEATTLE		
Sado Maru		Nov 28
Awa Maru		Dec 12
FROM NEW YORK		
Eurybates		Dec. 7
Egremont Castle	July 6	Nov. 15
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Venezuela	Oct. 10	Nov. 12
Tenyo Maru	Nov. 11	
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Amazone		Nov. 25
Antilochus		Dec. 8
Athos		Dec. 4
Eurybates	Sept. 30	Dec. 5
Keemun	Sept. 15	Nov. 21
Ningchow	Sept 7	Nov. 19
Oanfa	Aug. 19	Nov. 8
Peleus	Sept. 28	Nov. 27
Phemius		Dec 23
Teucer	Oct 7	Dec. 10
Teenkai		Dec. 18
Tydeus		Dec. 20
Antilochus		Dec. 30
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Ceylon	Sept. 27	Dec. 18
Sumatra	Sept. 21	Dec. 15
Yoded	Sept. 5	Nov. 30
FROM HONGKONG		
Empress of Japan		Nov. 18
Persia Maru		Nov. 21
Shirala		Nov. 29
Tamba Maru		Nov. 18
FROM JAPAN		
Cyclops		Dec. 5
Nyanza		Nov. 13
Malta		Nov 27

MENTHOLIN SNUFF

Against cold in the head.

Gives instant relief.

$0.40 per bottle

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.

SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^00 — Midnight, 13^30 — 1^30 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1930	1020
2345	1112	636	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1936	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	640	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1645	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1748	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	220	: :	:	806	845
7.	:					:	8.
810	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	018	—	377	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	—	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	420	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:			:		:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	838	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—	600	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	631	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—		arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	630
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2120	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1126	1858	628	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8 20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.42	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.02	14.50	17.53		1.01	
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12 11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.08	
WUSIH .. dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.16	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.20	14.51	16.33	20.45		3.09	
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.06	18.22			4.58	
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry .. arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.06			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	18.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.30	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	16.51	19.05		0.46	
CHINKIANG.. dep.		9.06	9.52	12.59	16.01	19.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.49	13.39	16.36	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.43	17.26	20.30		2.33	
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.30	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.34			2.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.34	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
WUSIH .. dep.	7.51	12.32	13.45	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.25	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. dep.	8.45	13.50	15.02	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	9.55	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.03	15.07	16.19	18.28	—		9.40	6.23	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH.. arr.	11.35	16.30	17.55	19.55	21.30		10.15	7.00	18.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.00	20.20
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.13	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p m.
Shanghai South .....dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50
Ka Shai.....		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Yeh Zah..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.05	6.37
Yeh Zah..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.33
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Sung Kiang..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.39	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.11
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.28
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

having been favoured with intructions from

Mr. A. Plemenik

will sell at his residence

No. 9 Markham Park

on

Wednesday, the 15th Nov.,

at 10 p.m.

The whole of the

Good Household Furniture and Effects

contained therein, comprising: Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed and Bathroom.

including

one fine-tuned, upright Grand Piano

by

Kriebel, Berlin;

one large painter's easel, several paintings in oil.

Photographic apparatus, minor reflex, with Cooke lens.

ON VIEW

On Monday and Tuesday, the 13 and 14 inst.,

when catalogues will be ready.

LOST

CHEQUE No. 6670, dated for November 19, for Tls. 136, from the Foong Zung Co., at the corner of Kiangse and Canton Roads, having been lost, notice is hereby given and also through the Chinese newspapers, that the same has been cancelled.

ZAR CHONG CO.

11610 N 12

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: 69-71 Rue du CONSULAT, Shanghai

A FEW OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

1.—Monthly drawings which give the bondholders an opportunity to draw amounts varying from $12 to $2,000.

2.—Every month 10 per cent of the bonds are drawn and every bond participates in these drawings.

The Society has now issued over 2,000 Premium Bonds of Two Thousand Dollars denomination.

Therefore on November 15, 1916 and onwards a full Bond, i.e., $2,000, will be redeemed.

AUDIT.

3.—A Continuous Daily Audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

Statements and Accounts are open to inspection at any time on application to the Auditor.

I X L Tasmanian Jams.

MESSRS. H. JONES & CO., Ltd., are the largest Manufacturers and Shippers of Jams and Fruits in Tasmania, and "I X L" is their Premier brand.

All Jams under this label are made from specially selected Fruits and Cane Sugar.

May be obtained in any desired assortment at all the Stores.

Insist on having "I X L."

The Australian Produce Co.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.

Agents,

Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

S'hai, 12th Aug., 1916.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith had a fiddle which gave him much joy—

A gift from his father when Bill was a boy.

One night he drank Crawford's with two friends in turn—

He fiddled till breakfast and yelled: "Let Rome burn!"

IF YOU HAVEN'T TRIED CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL RESERVE" YOU ARE MISSING SOMETHING

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

ATTENTION

Elder-Down Quilts,
All-Wool Blankets,
Swiss Lace Curtains,
Towels and Sheeting,
also
Real Harris Tweeds,
Donegal Tweeds,
Homespuns and Fancy Tweeds are offered
at very low prices
at

H. G. HILL & Co.

129 North Soochow Road
(2 doors from General Hospital)
'Phone No. 2240

DEATH

The death occurred at the General Hospital on Saturday, the 11th inst., of Mr. Richard Kupsch at the age of 42 years.

The funeral will take place at 3 p.m. today (Sunday) at the Bubbling Well Cemetery.

All friends are kindly invited to attend.

TO LET

Unfurnished room, with bathroom attached, at 17 Nanking Road, from December 1st.

Apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.

2-A Kiukiang Road.

FOR SALE

About 100 lbs. knitting wools, Beehive, etc. Apply to Box No. 114, THE CHINA PRESS

KIANGWAN RACES

18th November, 1916.

FIRST SADDLING BELL at 1.00 p.m.

Entrance Tickets: $1.00 each.

Special Trains:

12.40 p. m. 1.20 p. m.
2.00 p. m. 2.10 p. m.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

International Recreation Club.

SHOOT

WITH "NOVIOL" LENSES

ABSOLUTE protection from sunglare.

DOES not decrease illumination.

ELIMINATES atmospheric haze.

Dr. O. D. Rasmussen

OPTICIAN

19 Nanking Road. Tel. 3272

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

SHANGHAI

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

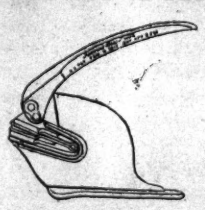
11577

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC., beg to announce that they have moved from the 3rd and 4th floors of No. 6 Kiukiang Road, to their new offices on the 5th floor of the same building.

CORPORATION SEALS

AND LETTER-HEAD EMBOSSERS



Interchangeable Dies

$18.50 to $25.00 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

NURSERYLAND

In aid of funds for

BLIND AND DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

to be opened by

LADY DE SAUSMAREZ

Friday and Saturday, Dec. 1st and 2nd, from 3 to 11 p.m.

at

CHANG SU HO'S GARDENS

There will be on Sale

GARMENTS for BABIES, GARMENTS for BOYS under five, GARMENTS for GIRLS under five. MODEL NURSERIES. NURSERY FURNISHINGS of all descriptions. TOYS of every kind, from woolly balls to magnificent wooden chargers. DOLLS, dark and fair, large and small. BOOKS, MUSIC, STATIONERY and CARDS, COT and PRAM COVERS and BABY PERAMBULATORS, NURSERY CHINA, NURSERY PICTURES, NURSERY HABERDASHERY, XMAS TREE DECORATIONS, PUPPIES, KITTENS, BIRDS IN CAGES. TOYS FOR TINY TOTS to cost not more than 20 cents, in fact

Anything and Everything that has a place in Nurseryland.

COMPETITIONS will be held for: I. The best dressed DOLL, sole work of competitor; class (a) for dolls above 18 inches in height; (b) for dolls under 18 inches in height. II. The best design for NURSERY FURNITURE to be carried out as follows: (a) Model room, day or night nursery, natural size. (b) Ditto, miniature size to be placed on table 3-ft. by 3-ft. (c) Flat design for same, painted or mounted on cardboard 3-ft. by 3-ft. III. The best original NURSERY PICTURE in any medium, work of Competitor.

CHILDREN'S COMPETITIONS will be held for: I. The most original exhibit. II. For the best hand-made toy. III. For the best set of doll's clothes. IV. For the best picture (a) the original work of exhibitor; (b) copy. V. Box garden 4 sq. feet in area. THESE COMPETITIONS ARE OPEN TO BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER THE AGE OF FIFTEEN. THE AGE OF EXHIBITOR TO BE STATED IN EACH CASE. EXHIBITS TO BE THE SOLE WORK OF EXHIBITOR.

TEA AND LIGHT REFRESHMENTS will be served. SWEETS will be sold.

NOVEL SIDE SHOWS will be opened. ENTERTAINMENTS will be held.

CONTRIBUTIONS of articles suitable for sale in Nurseryland, will be gratefully received and as, through the generosity of friends, all expenses in connection with the sale have already been covered, all money taken will be pure profit.

TICKETS $1 (children half-price) are now on sale and may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Mrs. Quin, 77 Avenue du Roi Albert, or from members of the Executive Committee: Mrs. Ayscough, Mrs. Burkill, Mrs. Mackay, and Mrs. Skinner Turner. Hon. Treasurer, A. W. Burkill, Esq.

NURSERYLAND

SECOND 5½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

Rbls. 3,000,000,000.00 reimbursable at par on the 14th of October, 1926.

Subscription to the above loan is opened in Russia on the 14th of November up to the 26th of December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan will not be converted before the date fixed for reimbursement.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly on the 14th of April and 14th of October.

Interest on the above Loan runs from the 1/14 of October ,1916—this is to be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank and its Branches in China, Japan and India are ready to accept applications for the above named loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

L. JEZIERSKY,
Manager.

11583

NOTICE

THE business of the Bridge House Hotel, Nanking, will be carried on as usual under the personal supervision of Mrs. W. A. Martin.

All accounts against the Hotel up to October 31st, 1916, must be sent in on or before the 30th instant to Chas. E. Shepherd, Shepherd's Cafe, Shanghai.

Shanghai, November 9, 1916.

11593

PITKIN'S PURE PETROLATUM

SIX KINDS

Camphorated—for chapped hands and lips, cold or fever sores, itching piles, etc.

Capsicum—the best counter-irritant known for all aches and pains:—neuralgia, headache, gout, rheumatism, lumbago, to thache, etc. Better than mustard plaster. It will not blister the skin.

Carbolated—ideal application to prevent infection, and cure and heal all infected cuts and sores, bruises, skin eruptions, etc.

Mentholated—a cooling and soothing Petrolatum for sore throat, cold in the head, cold in the chest, nervous headache, catarrh, etc

Perfumed—a daintily perfumed ointment for dry, rough or cracked skin.

Plain neither perfumed nor medicated; an efficient ointment.

30 cents per tube at Pitkin's Show Room: No. 73 Range Road

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE
Representatives in China

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

11555

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 15

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9408

---

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic with all home comforts, 'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

TO LET. Immediately, one flat, furnished bed room, bath room, dining room, kitchen, telephone, etc Please apply to A22 N. Szechuen Road

TO LET, two well-furnished bedrooms, with verandah. Rent $40. Board if required. 7 Wayside Road.

11617

VACANT, nicely furnished, large room, with dressing-room, bathroom and verandah. Board optional. English. 31 Moore Road.

11621 N 12

TO LET, accommodation in English home for lady or gentleman. Small room, Western district, near trams. Apply to Box 90, THE CHINA PRESS.

11563

CENTRAL. Englishwoman wishes quiet couple or two ladies to board with her. Large comfortable south room, extra large bathroom, enamelled bath and geyser attached, in private flat. Every comfort and convenience, elevator, etc. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA PRESS.

11608 N 14

TO LET, room with bathroom and verandah. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

11546 N 18

MISCELLANEOUS

AMERICAN lady wishes to teach Chinese ladies (with or without English), cooking, housekeeping, care of children, etc. Apply to Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS.

11622-N 18

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED by English family, well furnished flat or house. Central or Western district. Apply to Box 107, THE CHINA PRESS.

11611 N 14

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED position, by specialist exporter, with solid references, using French, English, Russian and Japanese languages fluently. Neutral firms preferred. Apply to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.

11605 N 17

AN English young lady, with five years' experience in Schools in England, wishes position in mission or Government school. Apply to No. 4237, 10 Woosung Road.

11609 N 17

WANTED situation as translator, interpreter or secretary, by a trustworthy, well-educated Chinese, speaking several dialects, experienced in handling English and Chinese official correspondence. No objection to outport or travelling. Excellent references. Please apply to Box 108, THE CHINA PRESS.

11612 N 14

YOUNG, experienced Chinese will do extra work, typing, translating or bookkeeping, in afternoons. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

11532

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

EXPORT House wants buyer (Foreign) experienced in China Products, such as albumen, groundnuts, walnuts, silks, cotton, wool, etc. Must have highest references as to ability and character. Must be acquainted with Northern provinces and speak Mandarin. Apply to Box 112, THE CHINA PRESS.

11623 N 12

WANTED, foreign godown superintendent, understanding the export of China products to America, Canada and Europe. Must know how to handle Chinese. Apply to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS.

11623 N 12

WANTED girl to assist care of two small American children. Good home. Apply to Box 110, THE CHINA PRESS.

11620

WANTED, nurse or companion to America or Europe for sick German lady. Leaving here with S.S. China, November 20th. High wages. Please apply to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS.

11607 N 14

WANTED an expert stenographer, male or female. Apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.

11601 N 12

DANCING

PRIVATE lessons given by expert teachers in modern ball-room dancing, introducing the latest craze, "Fox Trot." Apply to Box 65, THE CHINA PRESS.

11514

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, two new Palmer cord tyres, 760 x 90. Apply to Mr. T. F. Jorge, Kalee Hotel.

11619 N 14

IF you want extra keys made for your Yale Locks call at 39 Nanking Road.

11556

FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car, 6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in perfect condition. Newly-painted and unholstered. Equipment complete, including head, side and tail-lights, horn and speedometer. An excellent, closed family-car for the cold season. For particulars as to price and demonstration apply to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 2a Jinkee Road.

11516 T F.

WANTED to buy, Victrola with records in perfect condition. Send particulars to Box 97, THE CHINA PRESS.

11581 N 11

1-2 SEATER Hupmobile (4 cylinder) 1916 model, for sale. Apply to Box 102, THE CHINA PRESS.

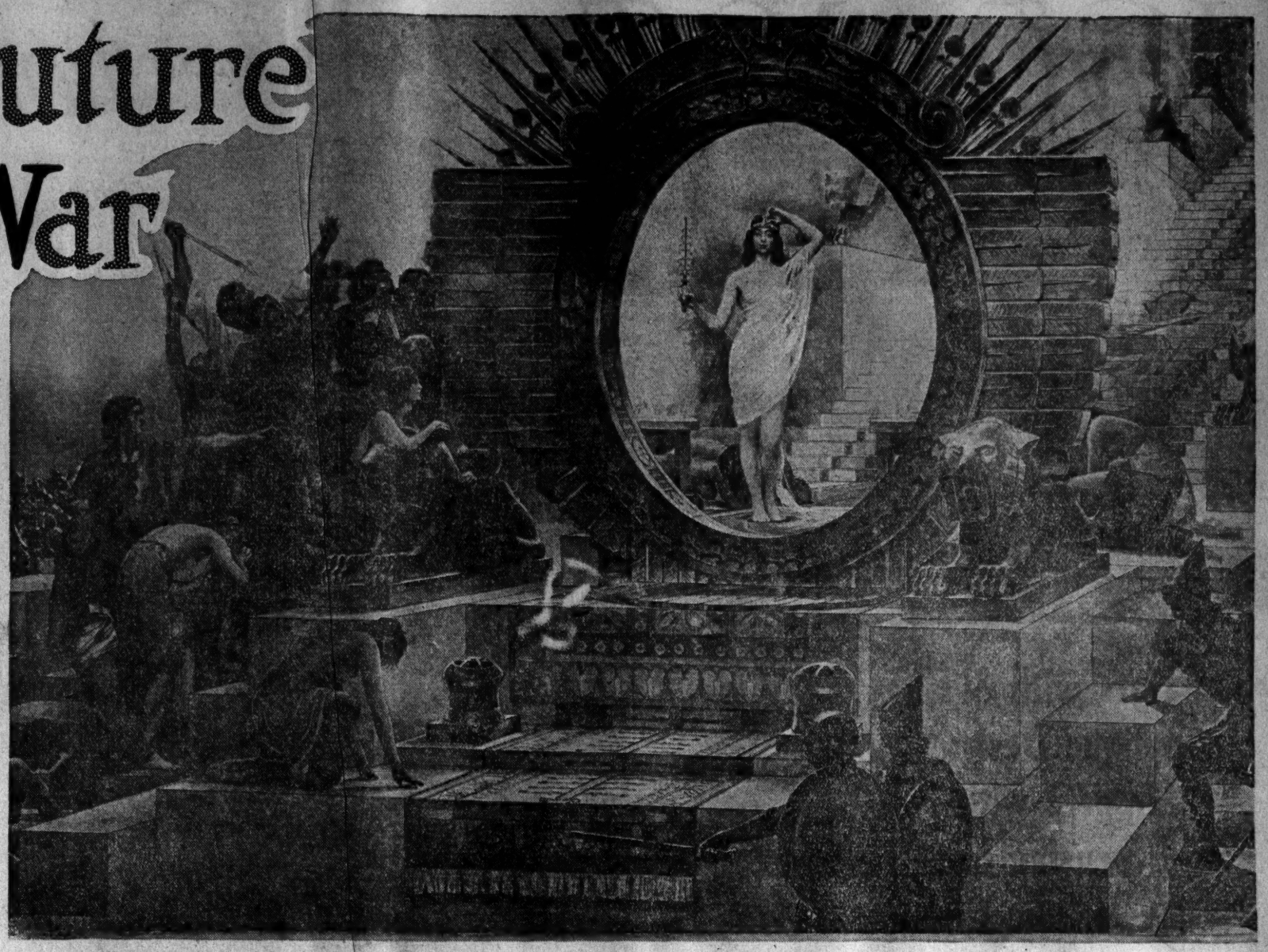
11604 N 14

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3½ h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

Womans Future After the War

A Noted French Writer's Theory That Woman's Enforced Activity in the Industrial World Has Proved That the Professions and Routine Callings Should Be Left Solely to Women



IN no war in history has woman occupied quite the same position as she does now in Europe. Because of the drain in the men, practically every industrial establishment is run by her, as well as the public utilities—street cars, motor buses, and so on. In the learned professions she is doing her part as well.

For the first time in centuries woman has, in fact, tasted economic freedom and is undergoing the test of her fitness for occupations heretofore thought purely masculine. In the light of these happenings what will woman's future be after the war? Will she continue in her new occupations, and will there be a greater conflict of sexes than ever? Or will man adapt himself to woman's position? And, if so, how?

Here Madame Valentine de Saint-Point, one of the most noted of French writers and thinkers, gives her very interesting and curious conclusions upon the subject.

By Mme. Valentine de St. Point

The Parisian Poetess and Grandniece of the Great Lamartine.

WHEN the educated men of a nation are mainly absorbed in intellectual sedentary and artistic occupations it is a sign of maturity and to some extent of decadence. America, which has not yet reached this stage, should take warning from the example of Europe and protect herself against a tendency which threatens the vitality of the country.

The great remedy for this tendency is to leave to women the occupations which do not call for great physical energy and creative ability, and thus save the manhood of the country for its most fitting career. I will explain how history, and especially the experience of France, teaches this lesson.

In the first place we should remember that women have shown an extraordinary capacity for administrative duties. A clever woman rules not by force, but by her subtle influence over men. Considering how few women have been rulers, the number of great queens that have lived is extraordinary. The names of Semiramis, Dido, Elizabeth of England, Maria Theresa of Austria, Catharine of Russia, Blanche of Castille and Queen Victoria immediately spring to one's mind. A superior woman possesses the power of controlling the fiercest fighting men by her intuition and mental quickness.

Perhaps the most remarkable example of this is the early Assyrian queen, Semiramis, to whom many of the most remarkable achievements of early civilization are attributed. The great mass of legends concerning her, while they may not all be true, are undoubtedly founded upon a real character, and give us a wonderful picture of a superlatively brilliant woman. We are told that when she was threatened with a dangerous revolt she admitted the people to her palace, and appearing before them in superb beauty almost unadorned. Some of the more daring raised their spears to attack her, but beneath her fascinating gaze fell humbly on their knees.

It is characteristic of Semiramis that when she began to lose her beauty she disappeared from public sight and caused the people to believe she had ascended to heaven in the form of a dove.

In the earliest stages of civilization, when men were generally employed in fighting, women filled many important administrative occupations. There were the vestal virgins of ancient Rome, who kept alive the sacred fires; the Celtic druidesses who played the leading part in the religious ceremonies of our ancestors, the priestesses of the Egyptian temples and the prophetesses of the Greek oracles.

Many of the women mention were, of course, exceptional, but we shall find that in virile ages of society women often performed successfully many of the duties we now reserve to destroy the manhood of our educated men.

In the most primitive stage of society, when men began to settle around a centre of wealth, such as a fertile plot of earth, or an easily worked copper mine, the liberal professions did not exist. The pioneers of civilization have something more urgent to do than to go to law, to listen to verbose orators or to read long-winded books. The first-comers on a soil, which enables them to live and promises wealth, must first prepare the earth for the future harvets. They live as explorers who have no time to lose. They settle their quarrels on the spot. They know only one law—the law of the strong. In the fierce struggle for existence, no one has taste or time for speeches and romance. It is the period of direct action in everything. No one finds the opportunity to be petted, or flattered, or surrounded with luxuries.

At a later period, when the group of pioneers has triumphed over the first difficulties of the wilderness, there arises a class of more peaceful persons engaged in commerce. They profit by the efforts made by the pioneers and most commonly grow rich at their expense. They develop the desire for law and order.

When they have formed a city they will need lawyers to fix agreements in writing and to settle or create disputes. They will need doctors and druggists to nurse the increasing sick, and orators of all kinds to beguile the people. Naturally these men of the law and arts must be chosen from among the most educated men of the community and this gives them a position of superiority. When they are few in number, as at the beginning, they are highly respected. But when they have gained a certain prestige the luxuries of their profession will attract all those who have no taste for the stern callings of war and adventure, and who prefer to win fame in an armchair without peril.

A new country possesses few of these timorous and peaceful spirits. The strenuous life has then more devotees than the easy chair. But as the country grows the operations of government increase, and the people become accustomed to the intricacies of the law and the burdens of red tape. In short, man having become less virile, less youthful, less in love with danger, turns toward the safe and distinguished liberal professions. Then these wise ones become bound together in a union to hinder the too rapid success of the pioneer and the fighter.

In this way an hour comes in the life of almost every civilized country when words, written or spoken, triumph over deeds. This point marks the maturity of the people, the beginning of its decadence.

In Europe, alas! this hour has struck for too many countries. The professions of all kinds were literally ove-run before the war. They were not lucrative, except in rare cases. In spite of the poverty which they brought they continued to represent among the best families of our old countries ideals of life work to be held before their children.

Lawyers without clients and doctors without patients waited until old age gave them a chance to succeed to the practice of some elder. We were overrun with quill drivers of all kinds, deprived of the joys of life, not really living, looking at life with jaundiced eyes and ulcerated soul, and yet preserving, after all, a fascinating social prestige. Such conditions can only prevail among old and weary nations.

It is not normal that a healthy man who has before him the whole world should resign himself to idle loitering on the benches of law courts or in an office where, in most cases, no one comes to see him. If he is physically healthy he has a sick soul. When such men are countless, as they are in the oldest nations of Europe, it means that the national soul is sick. It means that the hour of downfall for that country is approaching. In truth, while the professional men of these nations in their armchairs before their bundles of paper grow lifeless, physically and morally, men of other nations, plunged in great hazards, rush over the world seeking enterprises and in great hazards, rush over the world seeking wealth for themselves and renown for their country.

The terrible war which is now going on has sounded the note of alarm, which has brutally aroused the ancient great nations of Europe. They had still too much life to permit this terrible and dearly paid awakening to come without displaying a magnificent renewal of strength. The liberal professions in France, like all the others, have furnished innumerable soldiers, and death has reaped its harvest among them, as in all other walks of life. This blood, so freely shed, must teach a lesson in the future. We must see that the dead soldiers are not replaced in our professional ranks by other young men who are less numerous than they were and whom we need in the field of action.

The example of Europe should be useful to America, which is younger, and has not yet been so dangerously affected, but will be so to-morrow if she does not check the tendency to idleness and luxury among the descendants of the vigorous men who made her great.

Man must be a creature of action or his country will fall into decay. America should not wait for the horrible remedy of war to sweep away the young men from the professions and anaemic callings. Let them not enter upon this dangerous path, but seek bravely the life of action which becomes more and more necessary as the struggle for existence between countries and between races becomes more and more acute.

In all countries true men should live for action. To keep men in the path of action, for which they were intended by nature, there is only one way. That is to preserve the liberal professions and sedentary callings for women.

The advantage to society to be gained by this course would be double, since it would employ masculine energy in the best way and reserve an immense domain for the energy of women, an energy which is too often being dissipated in foolish trifles or left unused altogether. This essential reform would satisfy men and women individually and would be an immense national advantage.

Woman has remarkable qualities of order, of passive patience, of daily and unfailing perseverance and of love of detail, which make her better suited than man to fill most of the professions and sedentary callings.

To quibble about figures and the texts of laws, as our lawyers do; to cover documents with formal phrases, as our Government employes do; to defend a trivial act with mighty phrases, as our barristers do; to enforce the minor regulations of the law; to weigh letters like our post-office employes, or measure out drops of medicine, like our druggists—all these duties lie especially and clearly within the province of women.

The studies necessary to qualify for these professions, matters of memory and detail, come easily to women. Indeed, with a little perseverance the most ordinary woman can master them.

A woman can also become an excellent physician, because she is possessed more than man of the faculty of intuition. That would make her a superior diagnostician. For several years, indeed, the liberal professions have been open to women in nearly all the great nations, but men, having established their supremacy in them centuries ago, have prevented them from enjoying an equal position. Women have not found reasonable opportunity in the ranks. The struggle has been particularly severe for them because they had to fight against the prejudices and the habits of the general public formed ages ago. We find, however, that in new countries like the United States, where the rights of women have been recognized with comparative generosity, they form an important element in the liberal professions and other occupations largely filled by men in Europe. It is, therefore, evident that women will gain as much as men by a reform which will give each sex its most suitable work.

Women will fill admirably the position of lawyers, doctors, teachers, preachers and minor government employes who, with or without good reason, are required in large numbers by modern society. All women of moderate intelligence will find a place suited to them in these callings which should in future be exclusively reserved to their sex. This social revolution can have only good results. The intelligent employment of feminine activities will end the vexatious feminist movement. The duties of the various classes mentioned will be at least as well performed by women as men. Indeed, psychologists who have studied the feminine and the masculine mind say that woman can be relied upon to perform her duties with more unvarying exactness than man.

The exclusive employment of women in these callings will force masculine activities to become more creative, daring and inventive, which is the greatest need of our over-ripe modern civilizations.

Men should now take solemn warning. If they do not abandon to women the sedentary routine occupations, to devote themselves without restriction to the great physical and intellectual conquests, to inventions and creations in all fields, the great nations of the present day will begin their decline from this moment.

On the other hand, that nation which shall first establish a perfect equilibrium between the activities of the two sexes will inevitably become the greatest power in the world.

Blanche of Castille, Queen of France, Who Was a Pioneer in the Education of Children in the Middle Ages. Mme. de Saint-Point Thinks This Is Clearly a Field of Work That Should be Left Entirely to Women.

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Lady Gertrude Crawford, One of England's Titled Woman Who Has Become Wonderfully Expert at Turning Sheels.

The War Has Demonstrated that Women Make Excellent Millers.

Very Odd New Tip to Toe Fashions

A Lively Winged Effect in Velvet with a Sea Gull in Applique.

Hats with Strange Applique Designs, and Slippers with Falls of Expensive Lace That Sweep the Ground

AFTER the painted hat comes the embroidered bonnet. Fashion, seeking ever after novelty, takes what catches its eye wherever it sees it and makes it its own, irrespective of its source. And so we have the very odd hats that you see on this page.

The character of the embroidery used produces an applique effect—a sort of inlay in a lighter shade upon a dark background. Thus, the shapes of these odd new hats fit the head closely, [illegible] modified toque, and are of a reasonably firm material, like velvet or felt. As will be seen from the illustrations, the embroidered designs are mostly compact masses clearly outlined—as when whitewood is inlaid upon ebony, or any other darker wood.

In one example the felt shape is as plain as the inverted bowl of a dipper. A broad band of dark velvet stitched to the brim with white wool is the only ornament save the vertical front panel of the same velvet upon which the distinguishing design is embroidered, within a frame of white woolen stitches. Here the design is a portrait of a Rembrandtesque gentleman wearing a woolen skull cap with a white tassel.

This very old feminine headpiece suggests a broad field of possibilities. Are fashionable young women shortly to be seen going about with portraits of their intended husbands appliqued upon the front of their hats? Or, perhaps having one's family crest thus displayed will become the vogue.

A more charming variation upon this mode is an all-fur toque of miniature size with a little bow at the top of the front from which is suspended an odd drop ornament. The applique decorative design is embroidered in dark and light colors upon a band of braid encircling the brim.

Oddest of all is the embroidered velvet shape towering to a lofty point in front and having a general resemblance to the ceremonial headdress of a priest of the Greek Church. Indeed, the whole design suggests Greek ecclesiasticism, including the suggestion of an inscription in Greek text which forms the border of the spacious pointed front. Shells, flowers, fishes and birds enter into the complicated design, in the centre larger figures of an owl poised erect between two inquisitive swans.

One can imagine the sensation likely to follow the appearance of a hat like this in the Easter Sunday Fifth avenue parade.

Another, really a quite fascinating example, is the velvet toque surmounted at the back of the top by flaring folds of the same material having winglike lines. This suggestion of tilted wings in motion is emphasized by the large crown design in white relief representing a sea gull floating upon wide expanded pinions. There is no other trimming—and any other would be unfortunate.

It will be seen that this new type of hat has possibilities of individualization which should make it very acceptable to women with a passion for originality in their attire. Further, it is not easily imitated in its characteristic feature, cheaply, for the multitude. One might remark that it is an aristocratic hat—provided aristocracy sees fit to claim it for its own.

Most Original of the New Embroidered Hats, with Its Towering Front Resembling the Ceremonial Headdress of a Priest of the Greek Church.

Like the Bowl of a Felt Dipper with a Portrait Panel in Front.

A Small Fur Toque with Pendant and Appliqued Braid.

At the opposite pole of the fashionable sphere stands the pair of extraordinary slippers portrayed on this page. One has heard of the Paris actress who never permitted the soles of her slippers to come in contact with the vulgar pavements, yet certainly she had no such excuse for that prejudice, as a glance at this pair of slippers suggests. Long skirts for walking gowns have gone out, largely for hygenic reasons — because they sweep the streets and gather up microbes.

But here is a new slipper with a long "skirt" of its own—a fall of the most expensive lace extending from toe to heel and dropping to the sole. It is easy to grant the novelty, and probably the luxurious charm of these lace-skirted slippers; and to accept them with grateful toes for that class of feet which are frankly more ornamental than useful.

These new tip-to-toe fashions are a fresh demonstration of the increasing difficulties which confront designers of women's attire whenever novelty is the main object striven for. In the matter of the main essential, gowns, the changes have been rung upon every note of the gamut of colors and forms and possible means of embellishment until originality would seem to be the vainest of quests. To make gowns shorter, or longer, closer-fitting or more loose, are devices which have marked the main course of fashions in the last few years. There have been charming effects produced by famous artists in the handling of dress fabrics, but only an occasional note of real novelty—the great goal of all dressmakers.

The quest of the new ideas in headgear seems even more despairing. The feminine passion for hats, innate in every individual of the sex, has been recognized by the most extraordinary inventiveness and industry on the part of designers. And, although every hat must harmonize with the costume of which it is the finishing touch, pretty nearly every object in nature or in art has been pressed into service as an inspiration for new shapes and adornments.

Very seldom has there been a departure from the main-traveled road of hat possibilities so wide as that illustrated on this page—and mainly confined to the department of decoration. If this idea of solid figures inlaid upon darker backgrounds in the make-up of hats proves captivating to the feminine fancy, at least one benevolent purpose will have been served; the cart-wheel and the big floppy construction will cease to monopolize space in public conveyances. This, however, would seem to be a forlorn hope, as the costliness of the new mode will harly bring it within the means of that multitude of the fair sex who have to travel by trolley and subway

The Luxurious New Slipper with Its Fall of Fine Lace Sweeping the Floor.

Why Laughing Makes You Fat

"LAUGH and grow fat" has been a proverb for hundreds of years, yet few people have taken the trouble to find out why laughing should make one grow fat. Jolliness and stoutness are generally found together; not that all stout people are jolly, but that nearly all jolly people are stout. It is, in a measure, due to the influence of the mind over matter, but there is also a physiological reason.

Fat is the result of good digestion. It shows that the food eaten is readily changed by the processes of the body into living tissue. Of course, extreme stoutness or obesity may become so inconvenient as almost to be a disease, but, even so, this is still due to the ability of the body to get the full measure of worth out of the food consumed. The sufferer from chronic dyspepsia and the various forms of indigestion is actually as thin as a rail.

It is not always a matter of quantity of food. Some thin people eat a great deal, some stout people eat very little. Nor is it entirely a matter of quality of diet, though this often has a great deal to do with it. For example, Jewish cooking is much more fat-producing than American cooking. Still, it is not uncommon to see stout people whose diet is spare and limited.

Since stoutness, then, is partly the result of a good digestion, the old proverb may be turned round: "Grow fat and you will laugh," for it is not easy to be jolly with indigestion, heartburn and other similar "ills that flesh is heir to."

Moreover, a good cushion of fat is a great preventive of cold and a great aid in keeping the body at an even temperature during changes of weather. In a climate so variable as that of the United States it is of great importance to be able to resist these weather changes, for it calls heavily upon the resisting power of the constitution of a thin man or woman to maintain an even body temperature when the thermometer volplanes thirty degrees in one day.

Stoutness is a little like a brake—it keeps the body from pigging up and down in response to the vagaries of the weather. This induces contentment and makes laughter easy.

It may be asked, Will laughter make a thing person fat? Undoubtedly. Laughter, real, hearty laughter, a rib-tickling guffaw, is even better than a yawn for emptying the lowest passages of the lungs and bringing air into their inmost recesses.

Few of us ever breathe deeply enough, and in consequence a large section of the lung is not only unused, but it is filled with stale air. Many lung troubles—such as tuberculosis—are invited by this condition. But the man who laughs heartily and often need have less fear; he clears out his lungs; he uses the full extent of their passages for taking the oxygen into his blood and making it a rich, full red, and thereby he keeps the body fluids up to their full powers of doing their work of digesting the food and carrying to various parts of the materials for the building up of new tissues.

Tradition tells a story of Titus during the siege of Jerusalem revealing the belief in the "laugh and grow fat" idea centuries ago. According to the legend Titus was sitting in his tent, pulling on a pair of the long war greaves or boots with studded leather protectors over the shins, and had donned one of these when a messenger arrived to tell him that he had been given imperial honors in Rome. He burst into a fit of delighted laughter, and when he tried to put on the other boot his foot had fattened so that he could not get it on.

All the heathen gods who were patrons of jollity are represented as having been stout; all those who were serious were pictured as thin. In literature the same holds true. Falstaff is fat and Hamlet is thin. Caesar says to Antonius: "Let me have men about me that are fat."

In fiction Sancho Panza with his jollity is rotund, while Don Quixote is built like a lath.

U-BOAT'S ACTS LEGAL, DR. STOWELL THINKS

Columbia Professor Doubts If America Can Take Act'on On Nantucket Sinkings

MUST PROTECT PASSENGERS

Government's Duty To See Liners Are Distinguished From Freighters

New York, October 9.—Under the existing rules of international law the United States is powerless to do even so little as to protest against the operations of German submarines within a short distance of the American coast, provided the submersibles remain beyond the three-mile limit and observe a few other established rules that can hamper them but little, according to Professor Ellery C. Stowell, Associate Professor of International Law at Columbia University.

"They must not sink passenger ships without warning, of course, as that is a distinct violation of one of the most firmlyy established rules of international law, and in other ways they must observe the rules that apply to warfare on the open sea," Professor Stowell said last night. "But, of course, that still leaves the submarines power to do a vast deal of damage, and to be a terrific menace to commerce.

"The Allies, moreover, are handicapped in this oversea fight. They haven't the opportunities for self-defense that they have in their home waters. It would be contrary to international law and would make the property and lives of neutrals thoroughly unsafe on the open sea for the Allies to spread submarine nets in the waters off the American coast, as they can do in the waters in close proximity to their own territory. These submarine nets are said to carry submerged bombs, and of course, such contrivances cannot be turned loose in the open ocean which is the common property of all countries and has long been recognized as such. Our own submarines, too, would be endangered in their manoeuvres by such sunken nets, and if they were near enough to be surface to be effective, practically all commercial vessels would be endangered. It looks as though the Germans must be allowed an open field for operations off the American coast."

Says He Favors Allies

Professor Stowell said that he did wish it to appear that he was arguing for the Germans. On the contrary, he said, he personally favored the Allies, but was trying to view the newly created situation impartially.

"The tendency shown by our Government authorities in their handling of the Appam case left the Germans no alternative but to destroy these prizes being captured by the snbmarines, we must admit," he said. "These new attacks show again the necessity of merchant ships carrying effective armament if they are to protect their property.

"If it is true that there were passengers on some of the ships sunk and that they were permitted to leave the vessels in lifeboats before the ships were sunk, a point of doubtful legality, from the viewpoint of international law, has been touched on. It is exceedingly doubtful if a ship of war can be justified in thus turning passengers loose on the open sea in frail little craft of this sort.

"A new point may be raised by the operations of the submarines. At present America recognizes the right of ships of warring countries—and the submarines must for this purpose be classed with other warships—entering American ports for a period of twenty-four hours, but this is permitted only once in three months for each ship. According to the reports, the U boat that arrived yesterday did not take on fuel in the American port. In the absence of knowledge that it acquired information there as to the movements of the ships that it has since attacked, it must be presumed that it did not gain such information while in port. That, is it seems that the submarine did not use the port even to the extent it would have been legally entitled to use it, and so a question might be raised as to whether it could return to another American port within the three-month limit in the event that another visit were necessary.

Raises New Points

"The situation is likely to raise a number of new points and establish many new precedents. In the event that there are a number of these large German submarines near America, they might try to get fuel and provisions from small friendly craft putting out from American ports. This would constructively make a base for them of American territory, despite the fact that the provisions would not be actually transferred to them on American territory. It may be contended that provisions can be sent from our ports to Great Britain or other allied countries, but in that case the provisions are sent to land before they are placed in use. From the l gal viewpoint it would be the same to supply the ships on American soil as to ship supplies from American soil to the open sea for the submarines to receive them there. If this is attempted, the United States should have to take reasonable action to keep the efforts from being successful."

Professor Stowell said that he thought it far more probable that the Germans had procured some deserted island near the American coast for a submarine base, than that they had established submerged bases in the form of sunken oil and provision tanks. The latter would be too hard to find, even with elaborate charts, he said, while the former could be easily provided and fitted out by sympathetic Germans of wealth in this country.

Regarding the stopping of the American ship by the submarine, Professor Stowell said that no law had been violated in this action, and that the right of visit and search on the high sea was well established. If a whole fleet of the submarines is sent to nearby waters, however, and a practice made of stopping American ships, he said that we might be justified in protesting that advantage was being taken of the convergence of American commerce and was resulting in great and unnecessary inconvenience.

"The situation brings out the fact that it is high time that something be done to protect passengers on the seas," he said. "Passenger ships should be plainly distinguished from freighters carrying contraband, should be inspected by the United States Government, and then plainly marked so that their could be no doubt about their identity, and then should be guaranteed against interference. This, however, probably cannot be agreed upon until after the war.

"The greatest danger to American passengers traveling abroad or returning is not that the ships will be sunk without warning, but that the captains of the ships might try to resist or flee. In that event there would be no redress if the ships were sunk and the passengers killed. Or, the submarines might take the passengers aboard before sinking the ships, and then the passengers would be in danger of being killed by a shot from an allied warship.

"It is an era of new precedents, and at present, unfortunately, there is no rule of international law to prevent the Germans, if they can, from establishing a near blockade about America to cut off allied traffic with this country, provided, of course, neutral traffic is not interferred with."

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1916

HUDSON SUPER-SIX'S CROSS-COUNTRY TRIUMPH

After Crossing States In Five Hours Car Makes Record Return

The Hudson Super-Six did a wonderful thing when it ran from San Francisco to New York in 5 days 3 hours 31 minutes. But it was a more marvellous accomplishment when that same car turned around and went back across the continent and completed the round trip in 10 days 21 hours and 3 minutes.

Up to last August the best one-way time for any automobile was 7 days and 8 hours, made by the Cadillac "8." But the same Hudson Super-Six has now made the round trip in just two and a half days longer time than was required for the one-way trip in the best record up to August. The Hudson on its return trip beat every previous transcontinental record except its own. It had a fair chance to do that up to the last leg of the trip. On the going trip the distance from San Francisco to Elko, Nevada, was made in 20-½ hours. On account of rains in the Sierra Nevada mountains, 35 hours were required on the return trip to negotiate that distance. The car was 1-½ hours ahead of its schedule when it reached Elko. But as it took 15 hours longer to finish the last 600 miles than was required in making those same 600 miles in the going trip, it was unable to break its own record. Still it arrived back in San Francisco in 57 minutes less time than any other car that ever made the transcontinental run.

One does not have to be the "oldest inhabitant" to recall the year when a fast railroad train trying for a mail contract took six days to cross the continent. Anything less than six days in a journey by rail from coast to coast was worth mention in the news columns. But a few years ago it was worth a first page announcement when an automobile touring party was able to report, no matter in how many days, that it made the full distance unaided.

It is 3,476 miles from San Francisco to New York. In the going trip the Super-Six averaged 28.14 miles per hour. This included all stops and the slowing down to the speed requirements of more than 350 cities, townsand villages. The return trip, for the reasons already stated, was not so fact. But counting all stops from the time the car left San Francisco until it returned, it traveled 7952 miles at the rate of approximately 700 miles a day.

Such performances as have been shown by the Super-Six set the world to thinking. They open new channels of thought about our country. Where the automobile has proved in such a startling way how it links the country to the city, the Super-Six proves how to link coast to coast. Through the development of gasoline and such mechanical development as has been shown in the Super-Six it has laced together the great wastes of spaces of the United States.

It is a part of American history that in other days complaint was made of the great size of the Republic, and now when it is possible to travel in less than six days the distance between the chief cities upon the two coasts it makes the utterances of the statesmen of sixty years ago seem ridiculous. Ben Johnson—wisest man of this time—said that man could not travel 20 miles and hour and live—that wind pressure would be too strong for him to breathe. The statements of statesmen prior to the civil war seem almost as absurd. For many then favored the secession of the South because of its distance and thought the United States had more territory than it could possibly handle in the great wastes of the West.

The automobile truly has been a tremendous factor in linking the United States together. The Super-Six has merely carried the attainments of other cars a step farther.

Drives His Studebaker 9,500 Miles Over Nation

On a double transcontinental trip of 9,500 miles, from Long Beach, Cal., to the Atlantic coast and return, Mr. and Mrs. John Cottrill of Long Beach drove their Studebaker Six on high and intermediate gear practically the entire distance. Their expense for repairs amounted to 35 cents for a new speedometer wheel. Mr. Cottrill reports that he did not have a single puncture en route to the Eastern coast.

Don't Brake With Clutch Engaged, Says Motor Age

Transmission Will Suffer if Practise is Continued—Continual Slashing of Gears In and Out Is Practise That is Harmful

It is evident that a sudden application of the brakes, applied when the clutch is engaged and the motor is fighting compression, is going to lash against the drive gears, universals, gearset and the motor itself with a strain that is far more severe than even quick application of power by opening the throttle wide, according to Motor Age.

With the clutch engaged and the brakes left alone there is going to be no harm done to the working parts if the ignition is cut off or the throttle is fully retarded to create braking. As an emergency measure it is of course advisable to sacrifice the car to whatever extent it may as a measure of safety. In such instances braking with the motor and brakes in combination is the right thing if the brakes will not hold the car.

Assuming ideal conditions, the motor should not be necessary even under such conditions. Brakes should be so adjusted that they will slip the wheels, and if they will do this there is naturally no more braking necessary.

In mountain touring, when one is obliged to descend a great many steep grades in a day, it would probably be better to brake with the motor and brakes in combination than to use the brakes alone and replace brake linings continually. In instances where brakes are not thoroughly efficient such a measure is imperative in descending mountain grades to hold the car under control. The summary of the whole thing is that it is inflicting an undue strain on the transmission units of a car to brake with the motor and brakes in combination unless in case of necessity.

While still on the subject of driving it might be well to remind those who have become careless in shifting the gears in their cars, that continued slashing of gears in and out and shifting with the motor turning at the wrong speed in relation to the speed of the driveshaft, is a practise that is as harmful to the car as skidding or continued high speed over rough roads.

As an example, take a car with 30-inch wheels having gear ratios of 4 to 1 on high, 8 to 1 on intermediate and 12 to 1 on low. Assume that the car is traveling at a constant speed of five miles an hour. The following table results:

	Revolutions a Minute		
	Wheels	Shaft	Motor
Low	56	224	672
Second ...	56	224	448
High	56	224	224

From this table it can be seen that the car with the specifications assumed, when traveling five miles an hour, will have an approximate motor speed of 672 revolutions a minute with the car running in low gear. In shifting from low to intermediate the motor speed should be reduced one-third. In intermediate the motor speed will be approximately 448 revolutions a minute. Then, in shifting from intermediate to high the motor speed must be reduced one-half.

The wheels, traveling at 56 revolutions a minute are revolving on a solid surface and will permit no slip of enough account to relieve the strain on the motor. On low speed the motor is revolving just twelve times this fast. An engine speed of 672 revolutions a minute gives the power plant considerable momentum. Suppose that the gears are shifted into intermediate and the throttle is held open to maintain the engine speed at 672 revolutions a minute, then the clutch is suddenly dropped in. The motor speed must instantly be reduced a third. It is like striking a brick wall with your bare fist with all your might. Your fist is bound to suffer.

It is well worth the thought to take the foot off the accelerator pedal when shifting to a higher gear. In the same line is shifting of gears without the car having been given sufficient momentum.

NEW TIRES ARRIVE FOR SHANGHAI MOTORISTS

Messrs. Markt & Co. Receive Consignment of 'Congress' Make

The latest arrival amongst the pneumatic motor car tires of Shanghai is the "Cangress" Security Tire, manufactured by the Macgraw Tire & Rubber Co. of East Palestine, Ohio, U.S.A.

The Outer Tire consists of a strong casing built on substantial layers of finest Cotton Fabric. On top of this casing, which is in itself a complete "smooth" Tire, an additional heavy tread of the new black, specially wear and tear withstanding rubber composition has been provided for, giving the Tire a double life.

This tread has a unique non-skid pattern, based on the suction cup principle. These suction sups efficiently prevent the Tire from side slipping, they guarantee Security.

Messrs. Markt & Co., Shanghai Ltd. the well known Motor Car and Accesories firm, handle the "Congress" Tire in China. They have taken up the agency after obtaining very satisfactory results with severe tests made in connection with their hire service. All principal millimeter and inch sizes are stocked. The Tires are adjusted on a basis of 3,500 miles. Prices are very advantageous, the factory does not advertise extensively and any saving thus effected goes towards reducing the cost.

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

California Now Fifth In Motor Car Registers

New York, Ohio, Illinois And Pennsylvania Lead Golden State in Cars

The following is the list of the number of motor cars in the United States registered by states, under date of August 1, 1916. Three states are missing, New Mexico, South Carolina and Texas.

Alabama	20,177
Arizona	10,588
Arkansas	10,500
California	197,872
Colorado	34,996
Connecticut	48,186
Delaware	6,200
District Columbia	43,000
Florida	13,671
Georgia	40,101
Idaho	11,905
Illinois	220,118
Indiana	119,949
Iowa	175,800
Kansas	89,223
Kentucky	26,526
Maine	24,702
Louisiana	14,227
Maryland	32,094
Massachusetts	114,276
Michigan	140,000
Minnesota	122,000
Mississippi	16,500
Missouri	91,023
Montana	21,250
Nebraska	86,100
Nevada	4,300
New Hampshire	15,680
New Jersey	84,519
New York	273,452
North Carolina	26,700
North Dakota	38,004
Ohio	225,000
Oklahoma	35,540
Oregon	30,496
Pennsylvania	200,351
Rhode Island	19,000
South Dakota	39,875
Tennessee	28,305
Utah	11,866
Vermont	13,281
Virginia	30,745
Washington	46,869
West Virginia	16,800
Wisconsin	104,400
Wyoming	6,400
	2,981,570

NETHERLANDS AUTO FIELD

Number in Use Small Compared To The Total Population

The number of automobiles in the Netherland, while still relatively small, has doubled in the last four years, says a Consular report. It is now 7,000—not large for a population of 6,000,000, but the increase is noteworthy. It would have been still greater had not the war caused serious difficulties, especially in importing tires. Many people refrain from buying automobiles simply because no guaranty can be furnished that they will have a continuous supply of tires.

There is a promising market in the Netherlands for American automobiles. Several agencies in Amsterdam have done good business in them, and will doubtless do still better when the close of the war removes present obstacles.

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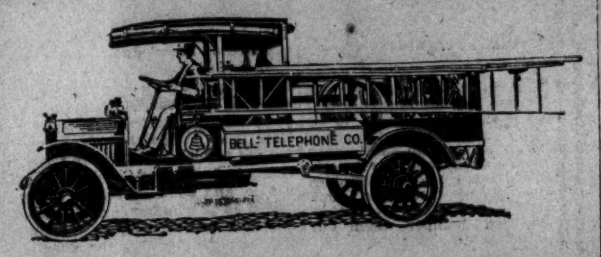

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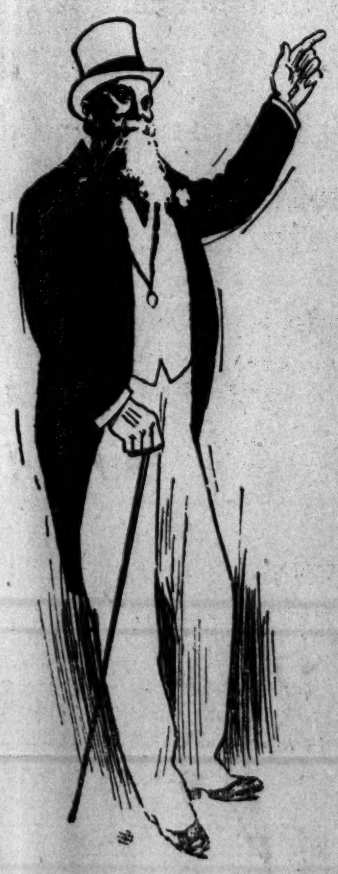

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Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR

The Woman Motorist Sits Still; Chivalry Does The Work

By Jane Dixon

Pretty soft for the women who drive automobiles. Why soft? Because the old idea of chivalry is not yet dead. The same influence that causes men to give up their seats in the subway; to open the door and stand back while lovely woman passes; to tote topcoats and umbrellas and packages; to rise when she comes to the table and remove hats when she steps in the elevator—that same influence works wonders for the feminine motorist.

The reason I know is I own and operate one of these funny gasolene go-carts myself. No, I did not get it by writing stories for the papers. That money I am saving up to make Mr. Rockefeller jealous. I have been the proud possessor of a car for several months and I know as much about what goes on under the hood as a tramp does about truffles. Maybe the carburetor is located under the back axle and maybe it is not. When they told me the valves needed grinding I said if they could find what they were talking about to go on and grind them. They found the valves all right. Also they found so many other parts gone wrong it took a yard and a half of paper to list them. Ignorance may be bliss, but in the matter of motors it certainly does come high.

You might imagine a woman driver, being strictly stupid as regards spark plugs, magnetos and the likes of that, would hesitate to venture far afield. The natural conclusion would be she would confine her perambulations to the city limits, always within hailing distance of a garage.

Nothing of the sort.

Put a woman behind the wheel of an automobile and she will go anywhere in the world wheels can travel—provided there is a man or so there to play the friendly role of "fall guy."

A few weeks ago I received a summons to spend some time in the soft crab belt bordering Chesapeake Bay, State of Maryland.

"Oh, fine," said I, "just a nice little drive in the car."

"You don't mean to tell me you are going to try to drive from New York to Baltimore," protested a well wisher. "Why, you don't know an inner tube from a hole in the wall. Suppose your fan belt broke, what would you do then? Suppose you had a blowout? Have you ever tried to change one of those quick detachable tires?"

"Yes, I know all about the quick detachables that take two strong men an hour and a half to change," was my reply. "All old stuff. And even if it does take two men, what then? Two men are not so hard to find."

"Ye gods," cried the protestant, roughing his hair and heaving a deep sigh of resignation, "and they want the vote, too!"

Despite which, one sultry August noon, I locked my bags in a rear space designed for just such occasions, and with all the confidence of a bride embarking on the sea of matrimony, set forth in the general direction of Baltimore. Now I know that when it comes to troubles the sea of matrimony has nothing on an automobile trip. The difference is on an automobile trip all the troubles are handed over to the men folk. The women simply sit tight, lean back among the cushions and say, "Well, here we are, stuck again. What are you going to do about it?"

This is the signal for some harrowed male to peel off his coat, roll up his sleeves and for goodness knows how long to wallow in dust and grease. He may never have seen the woman behind the wheel. He may never expect to see her again. But down on the flat of his back in the middle of a muddy road he gives a modern version of Sir Walter Raleigh, while the little devils in the machine above him mock and balk and deride his gallant efforts.

It was on the ferryboat bound to Perth Amboy that the exact position of man in the game of motoring was brought home to me. In the alley ahead of me was a glittering roadster, so new the squeaks were not yet out of it. It was one of those cars with everything included except the kitchen range. There was a rumble seat occupied by a chauffeur and a maid, both highly liveried and both having the time of their lives billing and cooing behind the mast at the wheel.

"You have a flat tire, lady," some one sung out.

They meant me. My boat trip was ruined, the joy of it as flat as the pesky front tire. Here was a nice state of affairs. Could I limp ashore, or must I stay on that ferry and ride back and forth until some one acquainted with tires came to the rescue?

"Will you allow me to loan you, my man?"

Aha! A rescue! It was the man of the glittering roadster, lucky dog, with a chauffeur and everything.

"It's so good of you," I breathed, sighing relief and glancing in the direction of the "man." He looked as happy as if the nail was in his foot instead of my tire. Just as plain as if his lips had spoken his eyes said, "What chance has a fellow along the road as long as fool women drive cars? Another romance wrecked."

And so while the rescuers and the rescued sipped cooling draughts on the piazza of a nearby inn the unfortunate professional perspired and hammered and mussed up his natty uniform. All he was allowed to accept for his work was a "Thank you."

Can you blame him for muttering, "Pretty soft for the women!"

The place picked by the tires for the first blowout was a lonely stretch of road in that part of Delaware where they build the houses miles apart. A farmer confessed to me when the explosion occurred he dropped the pail of milk he had wheedled from his Jerseys and rushed into the house to warn the family the Germans were coming. I spent a week the hour immediately after the blowout waiting for help. Finally a small negro boy in a torn hat and one lap of a pair of suspenders appeared. A man! Not a whole man, to be sure, but I waved him wildly hither.

"What's your name, boy?" I asked.

"Admiral Dewey Jackson."

"Well, Admiral Dewey, do you think you could take off that burst tire and put on the one on the back of this machine?"

Admiral Dewey sat right down by the side of the road and looked limp.

"N'm, I can't" he said. "But look y'ere, ma'am. I know a man daown the road a piece what has a Fohd. I go fetch him foh you 'all."

At the end of another week—the clock said an hour, but it was a week just the same—the small negro appeared once more over the hill. In his wake were the farmer who owned the "Fohd," his neighbor across the way, a hired hand and two "darkies" of the delectable old cabin type, who had left their co'n pone and sidin' to watch white folks foolin' with an "autobobile."

"Pussonly Ah cahs moah foh mah ol' hawse Ginny," volunteered one of the dark duo, lazing along the bank. "She 'all doan' go so poahful fas', but she suah do git thah."

After a long time the two farmers stood up and stretched their cramped backs.

"Thah she are, good as new," they chorused. The owner of the "Fohd," who has been the authority, wiped the perspiration from his brow, his eyes wandering back to the brow of the hill.

"Ah'll have to be hustlin' along," he said. "Gotta get mah choahs done befoh dahk."

I roused myself from a couch of velvet grass to proffer my thanks and some silver. He refused the silver and accepted the thanks.

Pretty soft, being a woman.

Once, when the car wheezed, jerked and the stood still, it was my privilege to see the meanest man in the world. I had toyed with everything in reach, niggled, pushed, pulled all the buttons, switched all the levers, and still the stubborn thing refused to budge. A rustic came along and cranked himself into the last stages of apoplexy. Never a murmur from the engine.

The chug chug of an approaching motor broke the tense silence. Oh, welcome sound! I prepared to wigwag the signal of distress. On came the car, whirling up the road in a cloud of dust. It was a long, lean, low lying craft with a bow like a torpedo, built for speed. The upper half of the head of a man was barely visible above the steering wheel. As the gray monster came thundering on it seemed to increase its speed. Fifty feet from its stalled confrere it took a sudden lunge forward, swerved aside, regained the road and was gone.

"Try feeding her gasolene," came a derisive voice riding back on the wind.

There should be no law against murdering a manlike that. I rushed around to read the bad tidings and see if by any chance the man was right. My worst fears were confirmed. The arrow pointed to "empty."

"Can we get gasolene anywhere near here?" I inquired of the rustic. He nodded toward a sign at the roadside.

17 Mi. to Gus Gabler's Garage
Gas and Oil

The rustic looked at me. I looked at the rustic. He wheeled and went trudging stolidly in the direction indicated by the hand on Gus Gabler's sign. I curled up in the car and prepared to snare a little sleep. He was a man. I was a woman in distress. Something told me that come what may he would be back with that gasolene a week from some Tuesday.

Pretty soft, being a woman.

Over in New Jersey these days the pathway of the motorist's pleasure is impeded by "red flaggers" in the fight against infantile paralysis. Down in Mexico they call the bearers of the red flag "Colorados." There is small kinship between the native brand and that of Mexico, however. The only point in common is the proclivity of the genus to hold up citizens and search. The red flaggers of Mexico conduct a search with a view to plunder, while the Jersey brand search with a view to discovering whether or not any fond parent is trying to smuggle children from one place to another.

Outside the town of Metuchen it was that one of the constabulary, who might have been picked from the cast of "Way Down East," dropped the red flag on the car ahead of me. The constable was one of those fellows who take their jobs seriously. He had been instructed not to allow any one under sixteen years of age through the lines. One of those one a minute flivvers they make in Detroit slid into neutral on the "stop" side of the red flag. The driver was a young girl of fifty-odd who had not yet stopped struggling, as witness the automobile bonnet with the baby blue bow tied coyly at one side of the chin and the white lace complexion veil.

"Any one in there under sixteen?" demanded the minion of the law, coming alongside and peering suspiciously at the driver.

"Oh, officer, you're so good to me," giggled Fifty-odd, readjusting her bonnet and veil. "I was twenty-eight the 14th of last May."

He backed away from the flivver and waved it on, the wave being emphasized by an ancient pipe which seemed to have seen service since the early days of the civil war, judging from its coloring. While awaiting my turn for inspection another feminine follower of the trade of chauffing burst right through the line without so much as hesitating. Red flags meant nothing in her life. It was her second time at the wheel and she had all she could do to keep the thing running without watching traffic signals. The guardian of Metuchen's health let out a roar which could be heard for miles.

"I know that car!" he shouted. "I'll git 'er comin' back, and don't ye fergit it, nuther. If she was a man I'd put 'er in the calaboose. Maybe that'll cool 'er down some at. Jest give a woman a autermobile to drive an' she goes plumb crazy. Don't stop fer nothin', she don't."

Pretty soft, being a woman.

Have you ever see a sweet young thing with wide blue eyes and a floppy sport hat smile her way right out of a summons? The motorcycle policeman chases her white roadster with the red leather upholstery for nineteen city blocks. All the way he is thinking of new charges to bring against the reckless driver of the ghost car. By speeding his cycle to the utmost he overtakes her going fifty miles an hour, the limit being twenty-two.

"What do you mean racing this car on a public highway?" he shouts. "Stop this minute! You are under arrest!"

"Oh, Mr. Officer, I'm so sorry! It's that old speedometer! I guess it must be broken. It said fifteen miles, the mean old thing. I'd be scared to drive real fast, honest I would. Will you forgive me just this once? I'll never do it again, truly."

The motorcycle man forgets all about the summons. In the end he apologizes for his rude treatment and is whisked away whistling "The Sunshine of Her Smile."

When the woman driver carelessly throws the car into reverse, though she meant to throw it into first, and backs into a perfectly innocent car, breaking the radiator and smashing $100 worth of lights, what can mere man do? If he curses she will scream and fall in a faint. If he threatens she will go into hysterics. She says "I'm so sorry!" and there is nothing to do but grin and bear it or get the number and try to collect from some male member of her family.

Last, but not least, who buys the gasolene for miladi's motor? She invites a man out for a spin. Gasolene runs low. Next stop is a familiar red pump with crank and hose attachment. "Ten gallons, please—er—better make it twenty." Twenty times twenty-five is $5. "Oh, yes, some oil!" Total $5.90. Of course it is up to the man to come across.

Pretty soft for the woman.

Auto Thieves Bagged Cleveland Has Cleanup Car Owners Give Aid

The biggest "roundup" of automobile thieves ever made in America is now under way in Cleveland. The campaign has resulted in the arrest of several persons prominent in the affairs of the Ohio city, including lawyers, newspaper men, real estate dealers, foremen and other employes of garages.

The campaign has been made under the leadership of Chief of Detectives Gideon Rabshaw, Richard H. Lee, president of the Cleveland Automobile club, and Capt. S. L. Stiles of the Pinkerton agency in Cleveland. At least four detectives connected with the city and with the agency have given practically all their time to the work in the last two months.

Organized gangs of professional crooks have been apprehended and the work of the detectives and club representatives has also reached out to gangs of firebugs who handled the work of destroying cars and collecting insurance thereon.

The juvenile "joyrider" has been taken in tow also, and has been effectively disposed of in many cases by court sentence requiring his parents to recompense the owners of damaged cars, and also requiring the offender himself to repay the public for injury done by working for a period of time for the city or county at positions arranged by the juvenile judge, without pay.

Newspapers of Cleveland are calling upon the 25,000 automobile owners of that city to use their voting strength against candidates for judgeships who treat grand larceny as a mere prank when the property stolen is an automobile.

FORD CAR MAKES 250,000 MILES AND STILL GOING

Has Been Overhauled Once And Repairs Cost $10 A Year

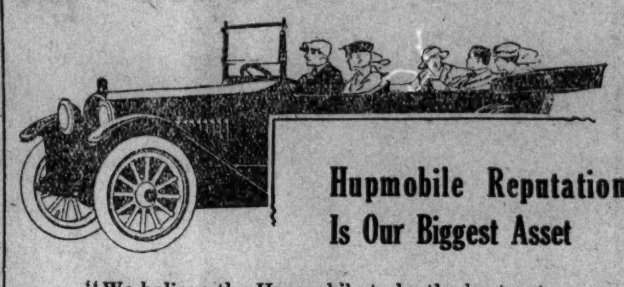
A Ford car purchased in 1911 has been driven a little over 250,000 miles by its owner, T. B. Orr of Bakersfield, Cal.

Mr. Orr regards it as a matter of course that the Ford ran that distance and is still looking for fresh miles to conquer; he is, however, a little proud of having driven that far in less than six years.

One trip that this Ford made, after it had already passed the 200,000-mile mark, was a little jaunt in California of 2,160 miles in eleven days. As usual, this was done without a stop for repairs.

This car, which has run a distance equal to more than ten trips around the earth at the equator, has been overhauled but once, and the repair bills have averaged about $10 a year.

Hupmobile



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That is Hupmobile reputation.

Ask anyone who knows cars, whether Hupmobile owner or not, and he will tell you two things.

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Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater an 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m m bore, 140 m m stroke, 3¾" x 5½". Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle floating type, spiral bevel gear, Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze shell, babbit lined. Long wheel base (119" on 2 and 5-seater, 134" on 7-seater), Tyres 880 x 120 m/m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colors khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

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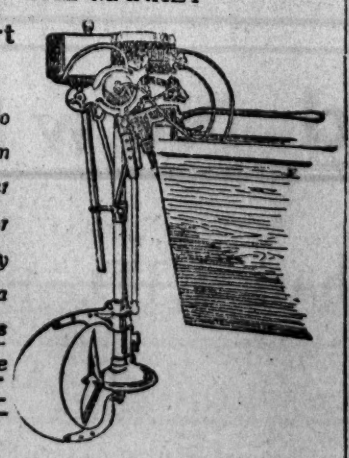

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The Joys and Sorrows of Being Twins

Photo by Sarony.

You Would Think This Is One of the Sisters Looking Into a Mirror? It Isn't. It Is Yancsi Looking at Roszika Through a Frame.

Photo by Campbell Studios.

Yancsi and Roszika Dolly, the Only Twins on Any Stage.

The Most Famous Stage Twins Describe the Unusual Experiences That Come When One Girl Looks Just Exactly Like Another

NO one ever gets tired of looking at twins. And no one ever tires of hearing about them. There is something about twins that irresistibly touches the imagination. Here are two human beings who look alike, usually. And through curious psychological factors they think alike, and even have, as science has proved, the same kinds of things happen to each.

The theme of twins has given us some of our most extraordinary bits of literature. It has been the soul of countless stories and plays. Twins have played their part in history. We even have them in the Heavens—Castor and Pollux—the heavenly twins who move majestically through the skies and who used to come down and help out the Romans when they got in tight places.

What are the joys and sorrows of being twins? There are many when twins are in private life, but how much these experiences must be increased and intensified when the twins move out under the spotlight. We know many of the experiences of home twins, but little has ever been told of the experiences of stage twins—that is, twins on the stage. Every woman longs for another self on which her clothes can be fitted and by which she can see exactly the effect produced on herself. Particularly is this important on the stage. Think of having a real other body on whom your clothes can be tried.

Suppose an admirer about whom you are doubtful thinks that he is in love with you. How nice it would be to have someone just like yourself sort of put the admirer through his paces while you sat at a safe distance and watched. Then, if you were satisfied, the transformation could be made without him ever knowing anything about it. And if you were not satisfied the shock of dropping him would not be so great.

These are just a couple of the interesting questions that stage twins raise. Now, the most noted of such twins are the Dolly Sisters—Yancsi and Roszika. No two, it would seem, are better able to throw an amusing, interesting, and, at the same time, a considerably instructive light upon the joys and sorrows of being twins—especially on the stage.

And they do throw it.

"We are absolutely alike." It was Yancsi who spoke. Yancsi wore a blue serge suit and red hat.

"Except that Yancsi is a little more of a boy. She has been a tom boy ever since I can remember." Roszika was in gray and wore a mauve hat. Both smilingly watched the goldfish in the Japanese Garden of the Ritz Carlton.

"You don't dress alike?"

"Oh, no," reproved Yancsi energetically, "Oh, no," echoed Roszika in gentle admonishment. "It is so ordinary. Twins, of all persons, should not dress alike. We never do except upon the stage. We study to dress unlike. But we always try our dresses on each other."

"But is there no difference in size?" One crass critic had advised Yancsi to bant.

"Only two pounds. I am that much heavier." From Yancsi.

"And that makes no difference in the fit of a gown." From Roszika. "When I order a gown sent home on approval I try it first on Yancsi, to see how it will look on me. That's one of the advantages of being a twin."

"Has it any disadvantages?"

"One." Roszika's eyes added a melancholy depth to their incrutable darkness. "I will tell you of that by any by. See how those goldfish hug close to the rock. The current is too strong for them.

While Roszika commiserated the goldfish Yancsi talked. "We're not sure of our names. I'm going to tell you how we got our names. Two weeks before we were born the doctor thought he knew that one of us would be a girl and the other a boy. My father and mother decided to name the boy Yancsi and the girl Roszika. When we came as we are we kept the names."

"Yancsi is essentially a boy's name." Roszika's brooding eyes tore themselves from the problem of the goldfish. "It is as masculine in Hungarian as James or Joseph is in English. Maybe it is Yancsi's name, maybe it's mine, we don't know."

"Pray solve the mystery."

"It's the story of children exchanged. No I'm not going back to melodrama and say in the cradle. Not that. This is the true story of babies that may have been exchanged in a bath. The day we were born my mother tied a pink ribbon on Yancsi's wrist and a blue one on Roszika's. She told the nurse never to take off these ribbons without tying another of the same color on us. One day the nurse gave us a bath and she forgot. She took off the ribbons and they were lost among the towels. When our poor mother came home she sat down and cried. She didn't know her babies apart. She didn't cry long, but asked the nurse to bring fresh ribbons from the bureau drawer. Then she knelt down and prayed that the Lord would help her to guess right, and she tied the pink ribbon on the one she hoped was Yancsi and the blue one on the one she believed was Roszika. But she didn't know. And we don't know. Maybe Roszika is I and I am Roszika. We don't know, and if we don't know and our mother doesn't know, who does?"

"Your father."

"Oh, father wouldn't know. He spanked Roszika twice for the same thing. He thought because she went out of the room by one door and came in by another that she was Yancsi."

They nodded across the round table and the cooling tea in sad recollection of the painful event.

"And when the beaux began to swarm?"

"Our courtship was just a happy accident," said Yancsi.

"It just happened," assented Roszika. "Jean Schwartz and Harry Fox were great friends. They used to come up to us at the Winter Garden and one would take the arm of one of us and say, 'Let's go to supper,' and the other would follow. That's the way it came about."

"Of course, the boys found out which they liked better," interposed Rosika.

"They thought they did, but I don't think it would have made any difference," maintained Yancsi. "If one had taken the arm of one twin and the boy that was left had walked with the other maybe it would have all been different."

"Maybe. But I don't know." Roszika went back to her goldfish.

"As it was the boys made amusing mistakes," Yancsi giggled. "Harry Fox, who was engaged to me, would whisper to Rosie, 'I'm going to give you a diamond ring for Christmas. What do you think I could give Rosie that wouldn't cost too much? It's all right for a fellow to give his fiancee and her sister the same presents if he keeps to the chocolates and flowers class. But when you get up to diamonds. Gee!'"

"And I turned haughtily on him and said, 'You'd better talk to Yancsi about it.' Poor Harry nearly collapsed."

"It was awful when Rosie got married and I couldn't be with her so much." Yancsi's merry face looked like a grieved child's.

"But not so awful as when it seemed best for us to separate for business reasons and Yancsi went on the road. I nearly died." Roszika looked a statue of tragedy. "My husband used to say, 'Am I nothing?' I always answered: 'Oh, I guess you're something, but you're not my sister. You could never be my twin.'"

"If I was cross he would say, 'Haven't we had a letter from our dear twin?'"

"We wrote each other every day."

"And cried ourselves to sleep every night. We never knew an hour's real happiness until we were together again."

"Then we were not happy until we ved in the same house."

"And in adjoining flats."

"And had the same cook."

"But it was embarrassing—

"Ha! Ha!"

"Because when Jean and Harry were going fishing one morning, and wanted to start at 5 o'clock"——

"We asked them to let us sleep together so that we wouldn't be disturbed.

"And Jean came into the room to kiss Roszika good bye."

"I had the feeling that someone was near me, and awoke just as Jean was going to kiss me, thinking I was Rosie."

"Although they swear they'd know us apart anywhere."

"And each one thinks that he has it all over the other about wives."

"Harry thinks Yancsi is smarter."

"Jean thinks Rosie is sweeter."

"And they're both happy, and so are we."

"But you would think our cook would know us apart. She doesn't."

"She brought my coffee to my bedroom this morning," said Yancsi. "In a half hour I got tired of lying in bed and wrapped myself in something pink and went out and lay on the couch. That girl came to me and said, 'Would you like your coffee?' 'I told her I'd had it.' She said, 'Who gave it to you, Mrs. Schwartz? I didn't.' What's the use?" reminded Roszika.

"She did," gurgled Yancsi. "A man we know had made a bet that he knew us apart. He invited me to dinner. I slipped out at coffee time and met Rosie in the dressing room and exchanged gowns with her. She went back to my place at the table. He said, "Will you have anything more?' Rosie ate all the way down the bill of fare. as I had. He said, 'Well, little girl, I congratulate you on your good appetite.' He paid for two dinners and paid the bet besides."

Going to Bed —with All Twin Problems Over for the Day.

Photo by Campbell Studios.

"It's fine to be a twin, because you can always tell how you're looking. If Yancsi's pale I know I have eaten something that disagrees with us," said quiet Roszika.

"And it's true," went on chatty Yancsi. "We like the same things to eat, as we like the same people for friends."

"One advantage of being a twin is that if you've had a row in a store you can send your sister back to get the boomerang," laughed Rozika.

"And what is the disadvantage?"

The faces of both grew older than their twenty-three years, sadder than one could dream a Dolly could look.

"Each dreads the death of the other," said Roszika.

SPORTING NEWS SECTION
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1916

GRAND NATIONAL AGAIN BORNITE'S

Ye Illusionist Finishes Second And Peter Runs Unplaced

BEST DAY OF MEETING

Weather Was Bright, Crowd Large And Big Dividends Rewarded the Lucky

It was left to the off-day, yesterday, to be the best day in every way of the Race Club's Autumn meeting. The weather was ideal—clear and sunny and consequently there was a very big attendance. Then the racing was far more exciting than on any of the other days and, lastly, if one happened to be lucky enough to spot the winners, the dividends were quite remunerative.

Niblick, of all ponies, opened with a dividend of $52, the crowd plunging blindly for Coronet Dahlia, presumably because Mr. Vida was up and they expected he must win some time in the meeting. In the second race, Mr. Sleap brought home Nyanza, a rank outsider, to pay $96.

There was a gasp of astonishment when the price went up, for Nyanza has done nothing and Mr. Sleap had never before won a race. Yet there were twenty-eight tickets taken on the winner, although everyone looked for about three. The mystery was solved when a very happy looking Chinese turned in twenty to the pay-clerk. How did he get the hunch?

Derby Chief brought in $50 for a win and Surplice $40 for a place in the Griffins Handicap, then Dainy Chief paid out $61 to win.

The big race of the day, the Grand National Steeplechase, was simply a walk-away for Bornite, his fourth win in this race. He has now equaled the records of Black Cloud, Holborn, Cotswold and Carlisle. Mr. Lamerton's famous pony started a raging favorite from Peter and the selection was justified, for the latter never had a look in.

For the first round, Peter lay behind, Mr. Burkill cutting out a stiffish pace on Springbok and Bornite travelling easily midway in the pack. Coming round the second time, Bornite made up some ground and Mr. Johnstone tried the same with Peter.

So early, it was seen the pony was beaten, for it would do nothing without the sternest measures. Ashfield was now on even terms with Bornite and it looked a question whether the Morriss stable would not pull off the race.

With a desperate effort, Peter came through almost to the lead, but faded away again and Bornite, springing out, came down the straight lengths and lengths ahead. Over the last jump, Mr. Boyd, on Ye Illusionist, made a grand effort and rode into second place a length and a half better than Ashfield.

Winsome Dahlia was not saddled for the Autumn Handicap, so all weights were put up five pounds and the race resolved itself into a duel between Sir Lamerock and Candlelight. They chose the unusual procedure of laying behind, watching each other, for three-quarters of a mile. Then Sir Lamerock went through and had Candlelight easily beaten, winning without an effort by a couple of lengths.

The Griffins Handicap provided the closest finish of the meeting, there not being a length over the three placed animals. Zuider Zee turned out with the big burden of 165 lbs., Mr. Heard up this time and proved itself a really gallant pony.

Zuider Zee, Derby Chief and Surplice got on terms rounding into the straight and battled neck and neck all the way up. There was nothing wrong with the way the first-named was ridden, but the handicapper had judged the weights to a nicety. Derby Chief got the verdict on the post by a neck and Surplice was barely half a length in front of Zuider Zee.

Coronet Dahlia led almost from the start for the Tientsin Visitors' Cup, but was beaten in the last stride by Niblick. Nyanza ran away with the Ampat Cup. Wynona was a strong favorite for the Black Diamond Cup and, leading throughout, won by [illegible] lengths.

The half-mile scramble for the Hongkong Visitors' Cup was a gamble throughout and again Mr. Heard's forceful riding scored, he bringing Dainy Chief home a length to the good of Pete and another half from Tiga.

The Wafoos Race brought thirteen runners and Billy's boy made no mistake

(Continued on Page 2)

Ten Cents

By Domino

(A correspondent suggests that ten cents be placed in the War Fund Box for every fluke made at Billiards).

* * *

At Billiards you just love to play
And at it you're a toff,
You say: "A cannon all the way."
It's not. It's an "in off."
Ten Cents!

* * *

You try to make a jenny shot
With touch so firm yet light,
You put on side an awful lot
And then you "pot the white"
Ten Cents!

* * *

You choose a cue; its weight you try;
You put on lots of chalk;
You think you've got an easy lie.
Click! Click! "A double baulk!"
Ten Cents!

* * *

Your partner murmurs: "I've just broke
And you I'm going to whack."
You think you've got the "anchor stroke"
You play. "Oh —— Screw back."
Ten Cents!

* * *

A "winning hazard" next you play,
The strength is firm and true,
But "pink" in some peculiar way
Side steps. "A follow through.
Ten Cents!

* * *

Your ball the cushion loves to hug.
You think an awful lot.
You play—and in the cloth you've dug
A hole. "A masse shot"!
Ten Dollars!!

AMERICANS DO WELL IN ALL-COMERS' SHOOT

Of 18 Competitors Qualified 15 Are from U.S.A.—Britisher Is Leading

The first stage of the "All Comers" competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association took place yesterday, from 1.30 to 5.30 p.m. the ranges being 200, 300 and 500 yards, 1 sighting and 7 scoring shots at each range. The weather conditions were good. Out of 76 entries, 55 competed (45 competitors were using Springfield and 10 Lee-Metford rifles). W. J. Monk of "A" Co. (British) is leading with 97 points. Out of 18 who qualified for the final stage "A" Co. (British) has 1, U.S.S. Brooklyn 3, U.S.S. Galveston 5, U.S.S. Wilmington 2, American Co. 5 and Reserve Co. 2.

The final stages (800 and 1,000 yards) are to begin this morning at 7 sharp when a very keen competition is expected.

The following are the results of yesterday's shoot.

Names	200	300	500	total
1—Monk, W. J.	32	32	33	=97
2—Plambeck, G.	30	32	34	=96
3—Rasmussen, O.	32	31	33	=96
4—Main, J. R.	32	32	32	=96
5—Powers, jr. W. C.	33	32	30	=95
6—Ward, J.	32	31	31	=94
7—Ransom, S. A.	31	29	33	=93
8—Pennywitt, J.	31	30	32	=93
9—Miller, K.	34	30	29	=93
10—Findley, L.	29	30	33	=92
11—Collaco, A. M.	32	30	30	=92
12—Sauer, W. E.	31	32	29	=92
13—Bowden, G.	30	29	32	=91
14—Hykes, R. K.	28	28	34	=90
15—Ford, R. G.	29	31	30	=90
16—Dudley, R.	30	30	30	=90
17—McMurray, G.	29	32	29	=90
18—White, A. G.	31	31	28	=90

Counted Out

Ilbert, O. L.	89	Everley, C.	84
Howe, E. K.	89	Broussard, J. G.	84
Hessler, H.	89	Num, K.	83
McDaniel, J.	89	Bonichi, F.	83
Stokel, H.	88	Harris, J.	82
White, C. H.	88	Lehbrass, H.	81
Myron, G.	88	Crighton, A. C.	81
Rose, W. T.	88	Neumann, E.	79
Davis, A. C.	87	McAuliffe, J.	79
Hall, C. L.	87	Gorhband, E.	77
Schmidt, F. T.	86	Twohig, J.	77
Wellenmann, W.	86	Harris, W. V.	76
Rutherford, C. H.	86	Moses, E.	76
Wright, P.	85	Thomas, N.	72
Ward, J. E.	85	Empringham, A.	70
Sentera, R.	85	Ashley, G. F.	69
Briton, T. C.	84	Slavelm, H.	64
Hodges, F. E.	84	Moresi, E.	43
		Sanchez, E.	38

Winners of 1915 Competition Were

1st— J. R. Main ..... 233 points
2nd—A. E. Bettles ..... 230 points
3rd—A. C. Crighton ..... 228 points

What's The Use? By Tom Powers

THE THING FOR YOU TO DO IS TO TAKE A LITTLE EXERCISE IN THE MORNING BEFORE BREAKFAST
I DO TAKE A LITTLE EXERCISE
ARE YOU TAKING YOUR MORNING EXERCISE—DEAR
YES DEAR!
HEAVY MORNING EXERCISE
ARE YOU ON A DIET, SIR?
SURE—BRING ON THOSE 6 SOFT EGGS AN' A FLOCK OF HAM—EXERCISING IS NO JOKE
BILL YOU'RE LOOKING FINE HOW DO YOU DO IT?
I CUT OUT SMOKING
WHATS THE USE
JOY and GLOOM
T. E. POWERS
AH!
FOOD
PIG!

1st WORLD SERIES GAME WAS WEIRD

Red Sox Won from Brooklyn In Most Spectacular Finishes

SHORE'S PITCHING POOR

Expert Says Boston's Superiority Was Shown—Dodgers Have a Punch

By Hugh S. Fullerton

(Mr. Fullerton is America's best baseball statistician. He figured Boston to win the world's championship by defeating Brooklyn in 4 out of 5 games and that's exactly what happened).

Boston, Mass., October 7.—Boston's past, present and coming world's champions won the opening game of the series today in one of the wildest, weirdest exhibitions of baseball ever staged. They won after the "dope" had been spilled all over New England, and won by a hair-raising play at the end of the ninth inning a game which they had won and sewed up in a knot ten minutes earlier.

At the end of the eighth inning the game had been played almost exactly as it was "doped" to be played. Boston was winning 6 to 1, winning by a margin even wider than the dope indicated they would win. Shore was pitching as true to form as anyone can pitch, while Brooklyn, which had decided to fire its biggest gun at the start of the series, was losing exactly as the team was "doped" to lose with Rube Marquard pitching. There was about as much excitement among the congregation as there would be at a sewing bee in Niles, Mich. The thing was coming out just as every one expected it would when bloole! bloole! The game, the "dope" and everything else blew up.

Shore was not pitching baseball. He had not pitched a good game from the start. He was a block in arrears of his regular season form and, had he been pitching in a regular American League season game, he probably would not have lasted half way. Luckily for him the Brooklyn team was stalled because it was unfamiliar with his style of pitching. Twice, when he weakened and it looked as if they would swarm upon him for a bunch of runs, they were stopped by the superior defensive work of the Red Sox.

Marquard at His Best

Meantime "Rube" Marquard was checking the Sox in his best style. Robinson had decided to gamble on the first game, and he led his ace—Marquard. It is not the fault of Marquard that the National Leaguers did not win the game. He received support that would have broken the heart of almost any pitcher. With his own team stopped by brilliant fielding just when their chances seemed brightest, and with everything breaking against the run-making part of the game, he went through to the seventh inning. True, he was beaten then, but it was not his fault. He had pitched great ball, and was giving his team every opportunity to win. They showed that they lack thinking power and generalship. They were outguessed in five out of seven occasions. Twice Brooklyn outguessed the Red Sox and saved themselves by sheer generalship, plus Marquard's skill.

In the seventh the Brooklyn team blew all to pieces. It looked to be a rotten ball club and fell into panic, just as the "dope" indicated it would do, only worse. In the eighth it went even worse and handed the Red Sox a totally undeserved run.

Up to that stage the "dope" had worked out so closely that it seemed a shame to play the series at all. Shore was working easily. He had pitched an easy game, had escaped through brilliant support from every tough situation, and then, in the ninth, with the game won, 6 to 1, with nothing to worry about, he blew all to pieces. He seemed to be pitching as well as ever, but, as we predicted, that Brooklyn team possessed a lot of driving power, and it is not safe for any ball club to permit it to get a start.

Whether Shore underestimated his foemen or whether he grew weary under the strain we probably never shall know. He started the ninth with a lot of stuff on his fast ball and with his curve cracking sharply, and he issued a pass to Daubert, who had twice struck out and hit a feeble hit down to third. That started things, for Stengel slapped a hit into right, Daubert pulling up at second. Wheat cracked a fast one to Shore, who shot to third, forcing Daubert, but, as he made the out, Gardner

American Rugby Team

A meeting of old football players was held at 19 Nanking Road on Friday, with the object of organizing an American team to play English Rugby. A number of enthusiastic former players were present. Byelaws were drawn up, to be ratified at the general meeting to be held next Thursday.

In 1913 an American Rugby Football team was organized by W. E. Sauer. This team played one entire season and with the help of the Wheen brothers, made an excellent showing against the Rugby Club Team (British) although the men were nearly all beginners at Rugby, all of them having played the American game.

Practically all of the members present at the first meeting were old college football stars, and as the English rugger, or rugby, is very similar to the new American game, no difficulty is anticipated in teaching the men the rules of the game and in turning out a creditable team. Sufficient applications have already been received to make the success of the team assured, plans are being made, whereby the team will have the use of adequate dressing rooms and baths on the Race Course. The American Navy men are preparing to put in teams from the ships in port. This will insure two navy teams, the newly formed American team, and the British team from the Rugby Club, sufficient for a season's schedule.

The officials of the Rugby Club have very kindly offered the new players one of their old players as a coach, and have expressed their willingness to assist the team in every way. Uniforms will be provided.

Captain Ransom, of the American Company, S.V.C., has been asked to call a special meeting of the Company next Thursday, November 16 at 6 o'clock. The Company will be dismissed at 6.30 and a general meeting will then be held in the gymnasium of the Town Hall, at which time a Committee, Captain and Manager for the American team will be elected.

Nanyang Defeats St. John's

The first game in the Eastern China Inter-Collegiate Series, Nanyang College vs. St. John's College, was played on the St. John's College ground yesterday before a crowd of 3,000 spectators, consisting mostly of students from the colleges, and also a fair sprinkling of the fair sex.

The Nanyang supporters turned out in full force with banners galore and the smart appearance of the 9th and 10th Shanghai Troops of Boy Scouts (Nanyang College) was much commented upon. St John's won on the spin of the coin and at 2.30 Mr. H. G. Boyling called the teams to line up.

St John's had advantage of the wind and also of the down slope of the ground. From the start it was seen that the teams were very evenly matched and play was for the most part of the first half confined to the center of the field.

Some sterling play by the St. John's backs kept the visitors away from scoring as time and again the Nanyang forwards were in the danger zone. It began to be seen that Nanyang even with the wind and ground against them had the better of the game in the first half and spasmodical rushes were made by the St. John's forwards without any result. Much midfield play followed but when half time was sounded the score stood at nothing.

Upon resumption of play, the Nanyang forwards pressed hard and the St. John's forwards did likewise. Nanyang were the first to score at about 10 minutes after play and the cheering and shouting which greeted this goal will long be remembered by those present. Banners, hats, sticks and everything available were thrown up into the air by the Nanyang supporters.

St. John's then made determined efforts to equalize but without result as Cynn, the new Nanyang goalie, was in his best mood. Hardly 15 minutes elasped ere Nanyang again scored through the same player, Lee—the popular sprinter of Nanyang who was playing center forward—who shot a beauty which left the St. John's goalie helpless. Minor accidents occurred and players had to be substituted on both sides. Play was beginning to get shaggy but nevertheless St. John's were on the move and were within an ace of scoring: poor shooting was responsible for their failure. St. John's efforts were eventually rewarded however through the St. John's outside left scoring an easy goal which the Nanyang goalie misjudged.

With the score at 2 to 1 in Nanyang's favor play was very evenly divided with Nanyang perhaps getting the better of the game. Much midfield play followed and full time was sounded with Nanyang the winners by the odd goal in three.

Little can be said about individual players but it was perhaps due to their splendid stamina that Nanyang were victors. Nanyang's center forward Lee surpassed himself by scoring the two goals for the winners and the whole of the teams played splendid football.

Mr. H. G. Boyling as whistle holder kept the game under good control.

The Nanyang supporters were delighted at their victory as it is the first time that Nanyang has ever beaten the redoubtable St. John's team on St. John's ground. Nanyang are to be heartily congratulated on their splendid win.

Mr. Biggs (Nanyang) and Mr. Bi (St. John's) ably assisted the referee on the touch line.

Nanyang play Baptist College on Monday afternoon on the Baptist College ground and a good game is anticipated.

Football Today

Jewish Recreation Club v. Willows

The above match will be played today on the Hongkew Recreation Ground, play to commence at 2.45 p.m. sharp.

The following will represent the J. R. C. and are requested to be on the field not later than 2.30:—N. Haas, S. Perry, H. J. Sanft (Capt.), R. Moalem, C. Fuxman, H. Abrahams, A. Levis, D. Whiteman, N. Nissim, M. Sternberg, and J. Saltoon. Reserve: R. Saltoon.

CHRISTMAS MAILS

It is time to think about outgoing Christmas mails, according to Postmaster Darrah of the American Postal Agency of Shanghai. That congestion may be avoided during the holiday rush, he has prepared a schedule for American Christmas mails. The first mail will close November 15, for the s.s. Canada Maru, which reaches Seattle on December 10. Christmas special mail for the West and Middle West will close on November 18 or 19, for the s.s. China, which will arrive in San Francisco about December 12. Holiday mail for the Western states will close on November 27, for the s.s. Yokohama Maru, which arrives in Seattle on December 23.

Tennis

The final game of the Ladies' Lawn Tennis Championship, which was scheduled for last Friday afternoon, has been postponed, owing to the soft turf.

slipped and did not complete the easy double play that was in front of him.

Gardner's Failure Costly

At that stage it seemed insignificant, but the failure of Gardner to make the throw came near filling Boston Bay with spilled beans. Cutshaw seemed struck out, but finally was hit by a pitched ball, and a moment later Mowrey rapped a sharp one down to Janvrin, who, hustling in hope of a double play, kicked the ball and chased it around until two men came home.

It did not look serious until Olson beat out a hit down to third and "Chief" Meyers came to bat with a chance to immortalize himself. He fouled out to Hoblitzel, and it seemed as if all the excitement had been for nothing. But by that time Shore was worried. He tried to pitch hard to Fred Merkle, batting for Pfeffer, who had replaced Marquard, and issued a pass. The tying and winning runs were on the bases, and the crowd which had been assuming the "I told you so" attitude, was wearing off the edges of the seats when "Hy" Myers faced Shore.

Carrigan, driven to bay, called upon Mays, relying upon his odd and remarkable delivery to stop the rally. Myers bumped a high bounder over May's head, and another run came home. With the bases still full and the crowd in a state of shocked surprise, it was up to Daubert, who had contributed nothing to the Dodgers' advantage, and in the pinch he drove a vicious bounder down at short. Scott made a marvelous stop. He came up with the ball, saw that Myers had the ball beaten to second and cut loose a fast, desperate throw to first that shut Daubert off by eight feet.

We will have this game fought over for years and it is well to analyze it: Daubert did not run out that final hit. Had he done so, he had made a fast start, there might have been a sad story to tell Bostonians. He stopped to see if the ball went safe, hesitated and gave Scott his chance, and Scott made good and saved the day.

Superiority of Red Sox

The game, from a spectator's standpoint, was the best ever played in a modern world's series. From the standpoint of an expert it was skunky. It revealed, more than we ever dared state, the superiority of the Red Sox as a ball team over the Brooklyn club. There is nothing to this Dodger club save a dangerous punch. If a pitcher weakens it is liable to hammer the life out of him, but against a good ball club, playing normal ball, with a little better than average pitching, it is a sad affair, lacking in fielding ability, lacking in brains and generalship, and lacking in scientific attack.

The game today indicates that the dope on the series is right. I doped Brooklyn to win one game, and that is about all it has a chance to win. Robinson fired his big gun in trying to win the first game with Marquard. And Marquard showed a lot of cunning and generalship. He was hit about the way it was figured he would be hit, but his panicky support upset him.

The fielding hero of the day was Harry Hooper, who had a marvelous play in the fourth that stopped one of those wildly interesting attacks that go to make the Dodgers dangerous. Drives by Stengel and Wheat had tied the score, and Wheat was on third when Cutshaw smashed a hard low line drive to right. Hooper made a magnificent catch, slipped, half fell, and while arising he shot to the plate and cut down Wheat by ten feet.

That play, in all probability, was the turning point of the contest. The score:

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hooper, rf.	4	2	1	1	1	0
Janvrin, 2b.	4	1	2	2	8	1
Walker, cf.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b.	5	2	1	14	0	0
Lewis, lf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Gardner, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3	0
Scott, ss.	2	0	0	2	4	0
Cady, c.	1	0	0	7	0	0
Thomas, c.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shore, p.	4	0	0	0	3	0
Mays, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	6	8	27	19	1

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
H. Myers, cf.	5	0	2	1	0	0
Daubert, 1b	4	0	0	5	1	0
Stengel, rf.	4	2	2	1	0	1
Wheat, lf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Cutshaw, 2b	3	1	0	5	2	1
Mowrey, 3b.	3	1	1	1	2	0
Olson, ss.	4	0	1	2	1	2
J. Meyers, c.	4	0	1	6	3	0
Marquard, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pfeffer, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
a-Johnston	1	0	1	0	0	0
b-Merkle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	10	24	9	4

a-Batted for Marquard in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Pfeffer in ninth inning.

SCORE BY INNINGS

Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	.	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	—5

Two Base Hits—Lewis, Hooper, Janvrin. Three Base Hits—Walker, Hoblitzel, Wheat, Myers. Sacrifice Hit—Lewis. Sacrifice Fly—Scott. Left on Bases—Brooklyn, 6; Boston, 9. Double Plays—Janvrin, Scott and Hoblitzel; Hooper and Cady; Gardner, Janvrin and Hoblitzel; Scott, Janvrin and Hoblitzel. First Base on Errors—Boston, 2. Struck Out—By Marquard, 6; by Shore, 6. Bases on Balls—Off Marquard, 3; off Shore, 3; off Pfeffer, 2. Hit by Pitched Ball—Cutshaw. Hits—Off Marquard, 7 in 7 innings; off Shore, 11 in 8 2-3 innings; off Pfeffer, 1 in 1 inning; off Mays, 1 in 1-3 inning. Passed Ball—Myers. Umpires—Connolly, A. L., behind plate; O'Day, N. L., on the bases; Dineen, A. L., right field; Quigley, N. L., left field.

Shanghai Public School Scouts

The Shanghai Public School section of the Baden-Powell Scouts held an inter-patrol competition in the School grounds yesterday afternoon for the Headmaster's Cup. There were many visitors present, including the Headmaster and his wife (Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Billings), Dr. and Mrs. Stanley, members of the teaching staff (Messrs. R. Ross, W. E. Hayward, D. Drake and Mrs. Garner), Scoutmaster S. Fitzroy-Lloyd, Assistant-Scoutmasters Macdonald, Scott and Ethridge, and relatives and friends of the Scouts.

The afternoon opened with a general rally of the Scouts and Wolf-cubs, amounting to about sixty in number. Rushing out from their hiding-places, shouting their patrol-cries, the youngsters formed up in their respective patrols, and were inspected by Scoutmaster S. Fitzroy-Lloyd. The following program was then carried through:—

(1) Signalling in Morse and Semaphore.
(2) Knot-tying.
(3) Tent-pitching, fire-lighting and boiling a billy-can of water.
(4) Ambulance-work.
(5) Scout's pace—a mile to be covered in exactly 12 minutes, neither under nor over.

Tea was provided for the visitors in the capacious hall of the School by the Scouts and Wolf-cubs, after which the cup was presented to the winning patrol by Mrs. G. M. Billings, who was presented with a bouquet by the Scouts. The "Curlews" under Patrol-leader H. Nash deserved their victory.

The Scouts generally were very smart and efficient in the various events and reflect great credit on the training of Assistant-Scoutmaster S. Hore in charge of the School Scouts. The tiny Wolf-cubs did many "good turns" during the afternoon, by carrying away tents and other apparatus, and being useful in many ways.

• • •

A very interesting competition was included for the benefit of scouts, in the sports at the Ellis Kadoorie School, held yesterday afternoon. It was a 'Life Saving Race' in which the scouts in teams of two had to run 50 yards, pick up a patient (who was supposed to be suffering from injuries to the legs and unable to walk) and carry him to the starting point. Points were given for care in handling, accuracy, and speed, the race being won by two scouts of the 1st Troop, closely seconded by two of the 6th.

Grand National Against Bornite's

(Continued from Page 1)

about it, leading from the start and winning by three lengths.

The day's results were:

1.—The Tientsin Visitors' Cup.—Presented. Value Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. Third pony, Tls. 25. For all ponies that have run and not won a race at this Autumn meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed more than once at the meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races allowed 5 lbs.—Half a mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Robson's grey Niblick, Mr. J. A. Hayes	163—1
Sir Paul's grey Coronet Dahlia, Mr. Vida	155—2
Mr. R. Macgregor's ches. The Spec, Mr. Knoll	152—3

Also ran:—The Disappointing Bird (Mr. Heard), Gros Papa (Mr. Springfield), Sir Nigel (Mr. Sleap), Pingwu Chief (Mr. Ezra), Auld Reekie (Mr. Rowe), Gambia (Mr. Lanning), Voltaire (Mr. Dalgliesh).

A short head; two lengths. Time, 1.00 3/5.

Pari-mutuel, for win $52.00. Places, 1st $7.30, 2nd $5.90, 3rd $18.70.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 324, 2nd 446, 3rd 278.

2.—The "Ampat" Cup.—Presented. Value Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. Third pony, Tls. 25. For all Griffins and Subscription Griffins that have run and not won a race at this Autumn meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners on off day excluded. Ponies that have been placed at the official meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Subscription Griffins of this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races allowed 5 lbs.—One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.
Mr. E. S. Hine's grey Nyanza, Mr. Sleap	145—1
Mr. Robson's grey The Canny Bird, Mr. J. A. Hayes	163—2
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's grey Dainy Chief, Mr. Heard	158—3

Also ran:—Inchkeith (Mr. Dalgliesh), Ambleside (Mr. Boyd), Ginger (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Captain Kettle (Mr. Grayrigge), Eurotas (Mr. Knoll), Sidelight (Mr. Moller).

1½ lengths; the same. Time, 2.50 4/5.

Pari-mutuel, for win $96.00. Places, 1st $27.70, 2nd $11.20, 3rd $7.80.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 320, 2nd 731, 3rd 680.

3.—The Autumn Handicap.—Value Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. Third pony, Tls. 50. A handicap for all ponies that have started in at least two races at this meeting.—One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lamerock, Mr. Heard	158—1
Mr. Cire's ches. Candlelight, Mr. Moller	158—2
Mr. N. W. Hickling's grey The Fly Bird, Mr. Lanning	150—3

Also ran:—Adventure (Mr. S. A. Seth), Driver (Mr. Sleap), Viator (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Paragon (Mr. Dalgliesh).

Two lengths, many lengths. Time, 2.43 3/5.

Pari-mutuel, for win $13.70. Places, 1st $6.10, 2nd $6.00, 3rd $10.00.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 41, 2nd 63, 3rd 232.

4.—The "Black Diamond" Cup.—Presented. Value Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. Third pony, Tls. 25. For all ponies that have run and not won a race at this Autumn meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins of the meeting allowed 5 lbs. Ponies placed more than once at the official meeting 5 lbs. extra. Winners on off day excluded. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races allowed 5 lbs.—One mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Fay's grey Wynona, Mr. Heard	163—1
Mr. Lamerton's grey Mameluke, Mr. Rowe	153—2
Mr. G. D. Coutts' dun The Trader, Mr. Dalgliesh	158—3

Also ran:—Gros Papa (Mr. Springfield), Battle Dawn (Mr. Lanning), Charlemagne (Mr. Ezra), Clonmel (Mr. Schoch), The Spec (Mr. Vida), Swanee (Mr. Knoll), Annan (Mr. Grayrigge), Silverwood (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Votan (Mr. Stewart), Whitelight (Mr. Moller).

Pari-mutuel, for win $20.10. Places, 1st $8.00, 2nd $8.70, 3rd $15.60.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 398, 2nd 889, 3rd 529.

5.—The Grand National Steeplechase. Value Tls. 400. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-winners of this race at any previous meeting allowed 7 lbs.—Twice round.

	lbs.
Mr. Lamerton's ch. Bornite, Mr. Rowe	158—1
Mr. S. B. Neill's bay Ye Illusionist, Mr. Boyd	145—2
Mr. Henry Morriss' grey Ashfield, Mr. Morriss	145—3
Mr. John Peel's ches. Peter, Mr. Johnstone	158—0
Mr. R. Macgregor's bay The Raj, Mr. Springfield	156—0
Mr. Ezra's grey The Tipster, Mr. Ezra	150—0
Mr. Ezra's black Cossack, Mr. J. A. Hayes	154—0
Mr. Robson's dun Springbok, Mr. Burkill	158—0

Many lengths; 1½.

Pari-mutuel, for win $8.60. Places, 1st $7.80, 2nd $23.60, 3rd $10.00.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 1269, 2nd 853, 3rd 903.

6.—The Griffins' Handicap.—Value Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. Third pony, Tls. 50. A handicap for all Griffins that have started in at least two races at this meeting.—One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's grey Derby Chief, Mr. Moller	156—1
Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's gr. Surplice, Mr. Knoll	145—2
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's black Zuider Zee, Mr. Heard	135—3

Also ran:—Malcolm (Mr. Dalgliesh), Birdwood (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Harry (Mr. Stewart), Uganda (Mr. Vida).

A neck; half a length. Time, 2.46 4/5.

Pari-mutuel, for win $50.50. Places, 1st $12.70, 2nd $40.10, 3rd $8.30.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 542, 2nd 1023, 3rd 656.

7.—The Hongkong Visitors' Cup.—Presented. Value Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. Third pony, Tls. 25. For Subscription Griffins of this meeting that have started and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed more than once at the official meeting 5 lbs. extra. Winners on the off day excluded. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races allowed 5 lbs.—Half a mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's grey Daisy Chief, Mr. Heard	163—1
Messrs. Hayes and Thomas' grey Pete, Mr. J. A. Hayes	155—2
Mr. Tiga Tuan Kongsee's black Tiga, Mr. J. I. Ezra	157—3

Also ran:—Rufus (Mr. Springfield), Potash (Mr. Boyd), Petersham (Mr. Seth), Chestnut Duke (Mr. Cannan), Arizona (Mr. I. Ezra), Shorty (Mr. Sleap), Mark Tapley (Mr. Rowe), Safety Match (Mr. Dalgliesh), Optimist (Mr. Lanning), Peronne (Mr. Moller), Pierrot (Mr. Knoll), Conceit (Mr. Vida).

One length; ½ length. Time, 1.01 4/5.

Pari-mutuel, for win $61.30. Places, 1st $11.00, 2nd $22.40, 3rd $7.30.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 350, 2nd 597, 3rd 613.

8.—The Mafoos' Race (No whips or spurs allowed).—Value $40. Second $20. Third $10. For all China ponies, the property of members of the Shanghai Race Club, that have started at this Autumn meeting. Winners at this meeting and on the off day excluded. Weight 140 lbs. Native riders in racing colors.—One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.
Mr. Tonkin's gr. Billy, late Poor-poo	1
Sir Paul's gr. Giant Dahlia	2
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's br. Swanee	3

Also ran:—Pingwu Chief, Mameluke, Sandy, Paragon, Paradox, Daylight, Viator, Golden Cock, Daddy Longlegs, late Robgill, Battle Dawn.

Three lengths; two.—Time, 2m. 44 sec.

Pari-mutuel, for win $22.30. Places, 1st $14, 2nd $13.60, 3rd $20.50.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 318, 2nd 359, 3rd 508.

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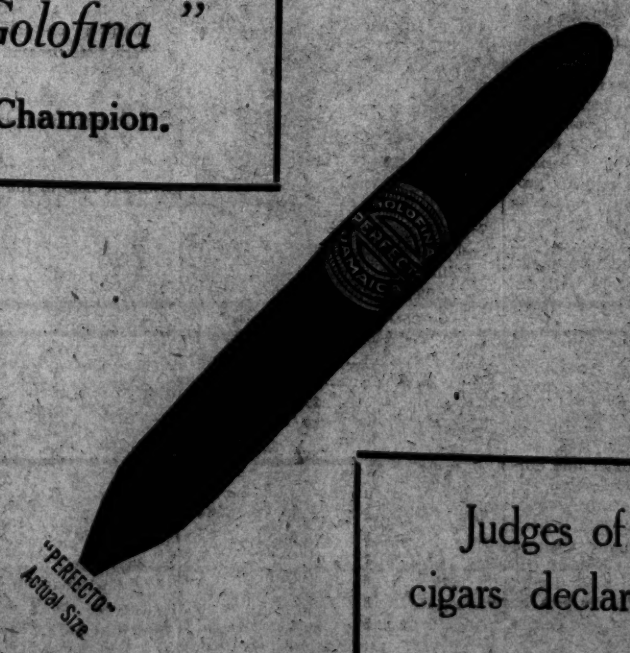

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